THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1894. No. 100

Did you Say SPONGES?
We have a few.
Call and see 'em.
C. E. JONES, 38 Gov't St.

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
.....47 Government Street.

Mantles, Jackets, Capes and Blouses,

The Largest Stock in the Province, at.....

THE WESTSIDE.

A Large Assortment of LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR opened to-day.
Showroom and Underwear Department up stairs.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

April 14, 1894.

Every Lady

In town will want a pair of those nice laced Dongola boots with patent tips which we are selling at

$1.75 per Pair.

They satisfy the desire to be dressy and are not hard on the pocket-book; they last long, and as long as they last they they keep the shape of the last.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

WEILER BROS., Have Received

Per Steamship Mogul

3,600 YARDS of JAPANESE MATTING

ALL KINDS AND PRICES, FINE ASSORTMENT.

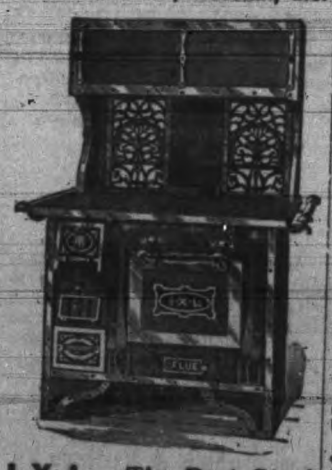
We have also received some Printed Toilet Sets, Demijohns, Butter Crocks, Filters, Etc. Other goods constantly arriving.

FORT STREET. VICTORIA.

PERRY & TURNER,

42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

CHALLENGE!

The undersigned, G. G. Bigger, representing the MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION of Boston, Mass., aware that many uncomplimentary remarks have been made by rival agents in reference to the company which he has the honor to represent in this province, hereby publicly challenges the advocates and representatives of those insurance companies doing business of the "old line" system of insurance, to a discussion as to the relative merits of the two systems, the "old" line or the "new," at an early date in Philharmonic Hall or any other public place. The general public to be admitted free of charge. A vote by the audience to be taken to decide which is the most able argument advanced.
Respectfully,
a21-3t G. G. BIGGER.

100 Gross

CLAY PIPES

Morris'..

The Leading Tobacconist.
COLONIST BLOCK

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOT TO BE SOLD near the city; price $225, $100 down the rest on easy terms. Address 37 First street, Work Estate.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let and housekeeping accommodation for married couple. Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior street, James Bay.

HORSE FOR SALE, price $150; a good buggy horse, thoroughly quiet, does not object to tramp cars, steam engines or anything else. Apply at H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt. a23-tf

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted by young married man; good book-keeper or correspondent; also experienced in the painting and cooking professions. a23-1w

WANTED—Light housekeeping rooms or small furnished cottage not far from post-office. Address "Nip," Times office. a23-3

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or general servant. Apply to 112 Chatham street. a23-3t

LOST—Collie bitch, 6 months old. Persons are warned against harboring her. Award at 87 Government street. a23-3t

NOTICE.

In City Pound: One bay mare, brand on left side ribs "H.B." end of tail cut; will be sold at auction at City Pound, Thursday, 12 o'clock noon, April 26, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
Poundkeeper.

April 23, 1894

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee will meet at the City Hall,

Tuesday Evening at 8 O'clock.

The following are members of the committee:

Finance—Charles Hayward, W. H. Ellis, J. Holland, C. E. Renouf, A. C. Flumerfelt, R. Williams, D. R. Harris, J. Keith Wilson, A. H. Scaife, D. R. Ker, John Braden, G. Leiser, C. J. Jenkinson, Wm. Jensen, H. Berryman, J. Tulloch.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Secretary.

MONEY

$500,000 to loan at low rates of interest on improved farm and city property, by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Apply to

J. E. CRANE,
Manager for B. C.,
30 Broad Street.

KENNEDY'S THE MAN.

Brown, the Victim of Cowardly Foes, Must Retire From the Battle.

J. B. Kennedy Chosen—Deliverance From Horrors of Davieism Hoped For.

New Westminster, April 23.—Union hall was packed on Saturday night, and the doors had to be taken off to give the crowd in the corridors a chance to hear what was going on inside, besides which an overflow meeting was addressed on the street by J. C. Armstrong. The occasion was the invitation of the opposition to meet and organize for the campaign. J. C. Brown, M. P., announced in a brief speech that he had been notified from Ottawa to drop either politics or the post-office, and being unable, owing to financial considerations, to throw up his position he must necessarily step down and out of politics, though he did so with great reluctance. Several speakers expressed the deepest regret that the party was losing one of its ablest leaders, and at a time when victory was assured, and reference was made in no mild terms to the cowardly tactics of those opponents, politically, who took this underhanded means of removing one whose force, eloquence and ability they had learned to fear. Mr. Brown received a great ovation and a committee was appointed to arrange a testimonial for him.

Mr. Brown's forced withdrawal put the meeting on its mettle, and a motion to at once nominate a successor, J. B. Kennedy, manager of the Brunette saw mills, was offered, and he accepted the nomination amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The cheers were heard many blocks away. Committees were at once formed and all preliminary measures taken for the fight. Mr. Kennedy is one of the most popular men in the city and will snow under anyone brought out against him.

Government supporters here cannot settle on a candidate. No one wants to be the victim.

A meeting was called of Maple Ridge electors on Saturday to nominate a candidate for Dewdney riding. Government supporters organized a meeting but the opposition took charge of it when a motion was made asking Premier Davie to accept nomination. An amendment was introduced that C. B. Sword be tendered the nomination and this carried on a show of hands by over two to one, the enthusiasm was intense.

The Chilliwack faithful are nearly out of it. A second convention was held on Saturday to undo the work of the previous week. D. McGillivray, who received nomination then, was asked by A. C. Wells to drop out as he could not be elected, and by staying in the party would go to pieces. Mr. McGillivray declined most positively to make way for anyone but Sam Cawley, but Sam would not accept as he was treated badly, he thought, in the first convention. The convention adjourned without doing anything and the government camp is divided hopelessly.

BEHRING SEA PATROL

The Instructions as Prepared by United States

COVER EVERY LIKELY CONTINGENCY

How the Sealers Are to be Warned—The Prohibited Zone Described—The Close Season—Those Liable to Arrest—Regulations Regarding Special License and Distinguishing Flags.

Washington, April 23.—Instructions for the guidance of the American Behring Sea patrol fleet in seizing and arresting illegal sealers have been prepared by the navy department, and will at once be sent to Commander Charles E. Clark, commanding the fleet, on his flagship Mohican at Port Townsend.

The instructions cover all points likely to arise and direct that all vessels taken, whether American or British, shall be sent to the nearest point and turned over to the proper authorities. Each patrol will be furnished with a copy of the instructions, together with the president's proclamation. The instructions are as follows:

"Having been detailed to command a force of naval vessels and revenue cutters to carry out the provisions of an act of congress to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, you will issue this order to vessels under your command to warn all American and British vessels that they may meet outside waters prohibited by this act, not to enter these waters, for the purpose of sealing during the periods of time in which fur sealing is so prohibited, and you will deliver to the commanding officer of each vessel so warned, a copy of the president's proclamation, of the British act and of these instructions. An entry showing the notice of warning shall be made upon the register of all vessels of the United States and Great Britain that have been warned.

"In accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned act, fur-seal fishing is forbidden to persons mentioned therein, and all subjects of Great Britain, to persons owing the duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of Great Britain and to all persons belonging to or aboard of vessels of Great Britain at any time or in any manner whatever outside of territorial waters, in the waters surrounding the Pribyloff islands, within a zone of sixty geographical miles around the islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

"You will observe that the act of congress extends the sixty geographical miles around the islands inclusive of the territorial waters, but you are hereby instructed to treat the limit as extending only sixty geographical miles around the islands inclusive of the territorial waters. During the season extending from May 1st to July 31st, both inclusive in each year, fur sealing is forbidden to all persons mentioned, not only in the zone, but in that part of the Pacific ocean including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and to the east of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich, till it strikes the water boundary between the United States and Russia. This boundary line passes through a point in Behring straits on the parallel of 65 .30 north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the island of Krusenstern or Ignalook, and the islands of Ratmanoff, or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north without limitation to the same frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest through Behring straits and Behring sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southwest point of Choukotski to the meridian of 172 west longitude, thence from the intersection of that meridian in a southwesterly direction until it strikes the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich.

"The regulations respecting the special license for sailing vessels and the distinguishing flag to be worn by the same during the open season, are hereafter to be prescribed and promulgated by the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

"Any vessel or person found to be or to have been implicated in sealing during the proscribed period of time in the waters prohibited, whether with or without warning, and any of such vessels or persons found, whether warned or not, having on board apparatus or implements suitable for taking seals or sealskins or bodies of seals, you will order seized. The commanding officer making the seizure will at the time draw up a declaration stating the condition of the seized vessels, the date and place of seizure, giving latitude and longitude and circumstances showing guilt. The seized vessel will be brought or sent as soon as practicable, with all persons on board, in charge of a sufficient force to insure delivery, together with witnesses and proofs, to the most convenient port of Alaska, California, Oregon or Washington, and there be delivered to the officers of the United States court having jurisdiction to try the offence and impose penalties for the same, and if British, to Ounalaska and there deliver to the senior British naval officer present, or to the most convenient port in British Columbia, and delivered to the proper authorities of Great Britain, or delivered to the commanding officer of any British vessel charged with the execution of the award."

To Intercept Victoria

London, April 23.—A thorough investigation on the part of the authorities of Scotland Yard, aided by the most expert detective service of the continent, has resulted in a formal statement to the effect that no proof is forthcoming to support the allegation that a plot had been arranged to wreck the train in which Queen Victoria went to Florence. The report was first published by the Autorite, the principal socialistic organ of Paris, and resulted in the royal journey being delayed for twenty-four hours. It was alleged that conspirators proposed to tamper with the tracks so as to cause the cars to leave the rails. The chief officials of the Belgian police also give an unqualified denial to the statement that they were on the track of the authors of the alleged criminal act.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

The Larkin, Connolly Case Commenced in the Exchequer Court To-Day.

Judgment in McLean, Rogers & Co. v Crown—Justice Burbidge Coming West.

Ottawa, April 23.—The civil suit taken by the government against Larkin, Connolly & Co., for moneys which the firm was said to have received from their contracts, and for which no value was given the country, came up to-day in the exchequer court before Justice Burbidge. The case arose out of the developements made before the committee on privileges and elections during the session of 1891. The amount in round figures which the government claim against the contractors is $570,000 in the way of refund. On the other hand, Larkin, Connolly & Co., have a cross suit against the government for about $120,000 over and above the amount which they have been paid. B. B. Osler appeared for the crown, S. H. Blake for the Connolly Bros., and A. B. Aylesworth for Larkin. The case will be a long and tedious one.

Judgment was given to-day in exchequer court for $24,000 in the case of McLean, Rogers & Co., vs. the crown. This is for work given out to Conservative newspapers, which should have been given to the above firm, while they were government contractors.

Justice Burbidge leaves on Monday night for British Columbia. He will hold an exchequer court on the 14th of May at Victoria.

In the house of Commons Minister Foster proposed that the duty on uncleaned rice be changed from 5-10 to 3-10 of a cent per pound, and the duty on cleaned rice from a cent to a cent and a quarter. This proposal was adopted after some debate, and the rice duties are now nearly what they were under the old tariff. Other changes of which notice has been given are as follows: Wall paper, not including borders printed on plain underground paper, and colored with any material excepting bronze, gilt or glitter, 35 per cent. All other papers, hangings and borders per roll of eight yards and under, and proportionately for greater lengths, one and a half cents per roll and 25 per cent. ad valorem; tarred paper, 25 per cent. Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, not elsewhere specified, one and a half cents per pound, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty. Scarlins, 2 cents per pound. Tea and green coffee imported direct from the country of growth and production, free. This item shall include tea and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee are subject to customs duties, providing there is satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased.

The imperial order renewing the agreement with Russia for a neutral zone around the Commander Islands, was gazetted to-day.

A verbatim report of the proceedings of the Quebec Confederation Conference has been discovered among Sir John Macdonald's papers. It will be published.

Rev. W. MacKay, the well known missionary to Formosa, preached last night in St. Andrew's church, giving a history of his labors among the Chinese. He referred to the trouble he had with the customs officials at Vancouver over the demand made on him for poll tax on his wife and family. Although the officer who had demanded this had wrongly interpreted the law so far no apology has been extended by the Dominion government for the trouble Mr. MacKay was put to. He said that he would not rest till such time as the law was changed so as to admit students to come to Canada for a few months to attend college without being obliged to pay the poll tax. He would say that much without making any reference to the poll tax generally. The treatment he had received in landing in Canada would always remain a black spot on his heart against his native land, and had he had a chance of getting on to a steamer at that time for a British port he would never have set foot on Canadian soil again. The passport of the British consul which he had in his pocket should have been accepted in preference to that of the Chinese mandarin by the customs officials. Meantime Chinese mandarins' instructions over-ride those of British consuls in Canada.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 23.—Acting under instructions of the British cabinet, Governor O'Brien on Saturday night prorogued the legislature until May 3rd. The Whitewayites are terribly disappointed. They counted on dissolution.

Toronto, April 23.—Typhoid fever cases are increasing in this city. Dr. Heard, the city medical health officer, ascribes it to the condition of the water. While the water was cold, bacteria could not develop to any great extent, but now that the water is growing warmer the evil effects of the wretched character of the water are being felt.

The late Mrs. Alice Bilton has left an estate of $123,000. The children's hospital receives $10,000, the diocese of Algoma $1000. In the event of there being no grandchildren on the death of the last child, the residue of the estate will be devoted to various charities.

War! on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

CLEVELAND UNEASY.

The Approach of Gen. Coxey's Hungry Army

OF CLAMOROUS AND ANGRY TRAMPS

To Washington City Perturbs the President—He Consults His Cabinet and Others—The Result Will be a Mild Warning to Coxey to Behave Himself.

Washington, April 23.—President Cleveland is greatly disturbed over the coming of Coxey's commonweal army, and has sought advice on the subject from members of his cabinet, prominent congressmen and others in authority. Yesterday he had a long conference at the White House with the chief of police, Matnor Moore, and acting upon the advice of those whom he has consulted the president has practically decided to issue a semi-official proclamation admonishing all persons who contemplate visiting the national capital that they must respect the laws and conduct themselves in a peaceful and respectful manner or suffer the consequences.

The executive warning will probably be given out as a general statement throughout the press associations under the guise of an interview with the president or one of the officials of the administration. The president has been informed that there are numerous precedents for such action, and after studying the circumstances of the commonweal movement he is convinced that a note of warning to all persons who are disposed to visit Washington for the purpose of intimidating congress would be most timely.

Dedham, Mass., April 23.—The New England contingent of the unemployed army was furnished with an ample breakfast this morning by sympathizers. The march to Washington was resumed this morning.

Washington, D.C., April 23.—The district commissioners, after a conference to-day, issued a proclamation calling upon the unemployed now marching on Washington for the purpose of compelling congress to adopt measures of relief, to reconsider their determination. The commissioners say the men can do no good, and disorder will ensue. They add that the laws of the district will be rigidly enforced against all who violate the ordinances of the city or the laws of the district.

Hagerstown, April 23.—The Commonwealers this morning resumed their march. The next stop will be at Turner's Gap. The men are in good condition and march cheerfully.

The London Anarchists.

London, April 23.—Emile Carnot, alias Fornara, anarchist, arrested on Saturday was remanded to-day. He admitted being an accomplice of Polti, and said Polti had intended to blow up the Royal exchange. Polti and the prisoner also intended to murder Melville, inspector of police.

The Grant Arrives.

Port Townsend, April 23.—The United States steamer U. S. Grant, which left New York on November 27th, arrived this morning. All are well on board. The vessel will probably be permanently stationed on Puget Sound to suppress smuggling.

English Labor's Voice.

London, April 23.—The Labor Electoral association of Great Britain and Ireland issued to-day a manifesto concerning the policy of workingmen voters at the forthcoming general election. It declares in favor of payment of salaries to members of parliament, and for making a test question of the abolition of the House of Lords. It also holds that the selection of labor candidates by small bodies of men holding in many cases no representative position, and without consultation with the local trade societies, or the trades council, is decidedly objectionable, and apt to estrange the support of thousands of workingmen who despair of old parties and old methods. Political sharp practice, it is insisted, must not be insisted upon by supporters of workingmens' candidates for the House of Commons. An eight-hour bill for miners is also favored by the manifesto.

Brief Locals.

—The summer schedule on the E. & N. railway will go into effect on Friday, April 27th, and under it afternoon trains will be run on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

—A telegram received this morning by George L. Courteney, agent of the C.P.R., announces that the Columbia river is open and that the steamer Lytton left Revelstoke this morning.

—The steamer City of Seattle will make a special trip to-day to bring over 14 carloads of freight which had accumulated in Tacoma. She will probably be on her schedule time and leave at the usual hour.

—The Post-Intelligencer of yesterday announces that Max Heap, formerly of this city, has left Tacoma without saying where he was to go. The firm he was in is out $100, and several unpaid bills were left behind so the Seattle daily says.

—The steamship Miowera of the Canadian-Australian line is to make three yachting cruises to Norway from Newcastle-on-Tyne this summer. The cruises will each last 14 days and begin Saturday, June 23, Monday, July 9, and Wednesday, July 25. All points of interest will be taken in and the fares will be as follows: Selected saloon berths, 25 guineas; ordinary saloon berths, 21 guineas, forward saloon berths, 18 guineas. The fares will include all shore excursions. The Warimoo, now on the Australian route made two such trips in 1892.

AVARICIOUS ALFRED.

The "Dook's" Allowance Wrung From Burdened Taxpayers.

London, April 21.—The big majority in the house of commons last evening in favor of continuing the grant of £10,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh is by no means to be regarded as testifying to the duke's popularity or as the evidence of parliament's obsequiousness to royalty. It is a matter of fact that the Liberals voted to continue the grant very largely out of respect for Mr. Gladstone, who made the arrangements whereby the grant was conferred upon the duke. Mr. Gladstone had the fulfilment of his contract to continue the grant so much at heart that he told the Liberal whips that if the grant were not supported by the Liberals he would come in the house and speak in favor of its continuance however ill he might be. If by any chance the supporters of the government had been out voted the ministers would also have appealed to the house to consult their dignity in observing the provisions of the international marriage settlement. Underlying the debate was a strong feeling of contempt for the Duke of Edinburgh which was only half concealed. It is an open secret that both the Queen and the Prince of Wales intervened with the duke and urged him to surrender the whole annuity after his accession to the Coburg duchy, and it is also known that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, with whom the duke consulted, gave him advice similar to that given by the Queen and Prince of Wales. It was with the greatest difficulty that they persuaded him to surrender the £15,000, but nothing that could be said would induce him to give up the remaining £10,000. As the Radicals will annually renew their protests against the payment of the grant, royalty generally will have abundant reason to regret the duke's meanness. Select English circles are circulating the report that the duke intends to spend the entire sum of the grant in a month's banqueting at Clarence house, his London residence. Public money continues to maintain Clarence house for him, but he will have to alter his character mightily if he becomes as lavish in his hospitality as his friends intimate, even at the expense of somebody else.

The debate was very exciting and creative of much confusion. Lord Randolph Churchill, in opposing the motion, made a savage attack upon the Radicals in general and Mr. Labouchere in particular. Though he looked ill he spoke with a great deal of vigor and earnestness. He eulogized Mr. Gladstone and declared that if he were in the house he would give Mr. Labouchere and his fellow Radicals a drubbing from the effects of which they would not recover for many a day. He accused the Radicals of wishing to make a crossing sweeper of the Duke of Edinburgh, whereupon Mr. Conybeare (Radical) shouted, "His Mother has plenty of money."

Lord Randolph's speech was greeted with derisive laughter by the Radicals and Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Storey kept up a running fire of interruptions.

Commenting on Lord Randolph's speech, the Chronicle says it would be merciful to draw a veil over the scene. Much to Mr. Balfour's relief, towards the end of his speech Lord Churchill quieted down and quoted an effective passage from a speech made by O'Connell.

LEWELLING'S VIEWS.

Coxey Movement He Calls a Spontaneous Popular Uprising.

Wichita, Kan., April 21.—Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, arrived to-night, and for the Associated Press he wrote the following statement of his views of the Coxey uprising in his own hand. He has designed it for his official public expression on the subject:

"The Coxey movement is a spontaneous uprising of the people. It is more than a petition; it is an earnest and vigorous protest against the injustice and tyranny of the age. The demonetization of silver has been the last straw on the back of the long pent-up, suffering people, and they have taken this method to protest and assert their manhood and independence. The depth of this movement is not comprehended by the politicians of the old dispensations. It is awe inspiring, and, believing as I do in the divine interposition in the affairs of men, I cannot fail to see an inspiration beyond mere enthusiasm. This body of men is not a mere aggregation of tramps. Some of the best blood and bone is enlisted, and the wonderful discipline, the patient suffering, the steadfastness of purpose, all go to show that this host of the hunger demon will not down at the bidding of plutocracy. The followers of Peter the Hermit were a rabble of men, women and children, and here we see a vast army of untrained men, all under conscious and willing discipline. It is the marvel of the times, and foreshadows a change in the politics of the government of this nation. And, what is more signaficant, the spirit of the time will demand fair play and just treatment of these men. The person or party that does them violence in this right of petition will go down before a wave of public indignation which has never been paralleled. Here in Kansas the people should hold public meetings and petition congress to afford the Industrialists food and shelter and give a patient ear to their demands. If this is duly a government of the people, shall not congress give ear to such a mighty voice? If these men are an army of tramps and vagrants, they are none the less representative in character, and if the government crucible has forced the people to pauperism and vagabondage, still the people shall rule, and thus the voice of vagabondage, representing the majority, must and shall be heard."

DARINGLY DONE.

A Robber Who Was Not For Business Only.

Portland, April 21.—An unknown robber entered the office of the county treasurer in the court house at 3.15 this afternoon, shot the cashier in the leg, Charles B. Malarkey, and then, jumping through a window, made his escape with about $600 of the county funds. The victim of the shooting was the youngest son of County Treasurer Malarkey. The shot entered his right side and is believed to have penetrated the right lung. His physician does not think it will prove fatal, though the young man is in a critical condition.

The treasurer, Mr. Malarkey, stepped out of his office at 3 o'clock to go to another part of the court house. He left his son in the office, intending to return in a few minutes. The unknown man entered the treasurer's office and asked for change for a $20 bill. Young Malarkey at once stepped to the vault and opened the door preparatory to giving him the change.

As the door of the vault was swung open the report of a pistol rang out through the court house. The people in the sheriff's and other offices heard the noise, but no attention was paid to it, their attention being attracted by the Industrials, who were holding a meeting on the plaza in front of the court house. Young Malarkey lay on the floor nearly two hours before any one discovered that anything was wrong. His father went to the door, and, finding it locked, opened it, and when he entered saw his son lying on the floor in a pool of blood, almost unconscious. He gave the alarm and a physician was immediately summoned. The young man was able to talk, but the physician forbids him exerting himself enough to give details of the affair. He was removed to his home and is resting easy. No one saw the robber enter and there is no clue to his identity.

Vigorous Punishment.

London, April 23.—Considerable comment has been created in legal, judicial and social morality circles during the last few weeks concerning the large number of felonious assaults upon young children that has been brought to trial before the higher courts. As an instance, at the last session of the Liverpool assizes four men whose ages ranged from 46 to 23 were sentenced to terms of penal servitude aggregating 55 years for offences of this description. The highest sentence was eighteen years and the lowest ten. In passing sentence upon one of the prisoners Justice Charles said that it was absolutely imperative that in offences of this character the law should be rigorously enforced.

Lieut. Maney Acquitted.

Chicago, April 21.—The jury in the Maney trial to-day brought in a verdict of acquittal. On the first ballot the vote stood ten to two for acquittal, the minority being for manslaughter. After a heated argument of over an hour the jury returned to the court for additional instructions and then quickly gave its verdict. Lieut. Maney turned and kissed his mother, who was overcome with emotion and had to be borne from the court room by friendly hands. In the meantime pandemonium reigned. Officers and friends crowded around Maney and voiced their approval of the verdict. Over chairs and tables they climbed to grasp the hand of the defendant and those of the jury. Lieut. Maney will return to Louisville, Ky., as he is upon waiting orders, and expects to join his regiment in a short time.

Chinese Slowly Registering.

San Francisco, April 21.—The registration of Chinese in San Francisco under the McCreary act has not been as active as expected at the time of its passage, and it is stated that from four thousand to seven thousand have as yet filed no application to register. The Chinese claim that the time has been insufficient and the method of registration inadequate, and are said to have sent an appeal to Washington City for more time. The last day is May 30. It is claimed the preparations of the government to carry out the law's provisions were not completed until January 2, when the bureau in this city was opened for business. Consequently there was a long period of time in which Chinese who wanted to register were denied the opportunity. The appeal sent to Washington City asks for a considerable extension of time, but it is thought the Chinese will be satisfied if given two months.

The American Surveyors.

San Francisco, April 21.—J. E. McGrath, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, arrived here yesterday from Washington City, where he has been all winter, and is now working as hard as possible to get off to Alaska. The boundary question, still unsettled, is what is to take him and others north. They expect to sail on the steamer Patterson on Saturday, and at Port Townsend another boat, the Hassler, will be brought into requisition, and many men, possibly as many as 50, will be picked up there and about Puget Sound to assist in packing and in various other kinds of work incidental to survey in Alaska. At least five parties will leave here on the Patterson on Saturday, so Mr. McGrath said. One of them will be in charge of E. F. Dickson. They will begin work on the Unuk river. J. F. Pratt will have charge of another, and they will start in at Chilcat inlet. Fremont Morse will begin working on base longitude at Sitka, and Mr. McGrath will commence in the mountains near Manby and work towards Icy Bay. The Canadian government will send out an equal number of surveying parties to join in the work.

Blackmailing the Gamblers.

San Francisco, April 20.—William E. [illegible] just dismissed for cause as clerk of the chief of police and clerk of the board of police commissioners, to-day makes sensational disclosures of what he claims are the blackmail methods performed by certain police officers upon gamblers and other petty malefactors who desire immunity from police interference. Hall tells a circumstantial story of the elevation of a policeman named Robinson to be sergeant a month since by mysterious means and then of an offer of Robinson to Hall to "graft" certain Chinatown gamblers, giving him (Hall) one half the proceeds. Robinson played the spy on other policemen and claimed to Hall to have found out just how they are making handsome additions to their regular pay, and he thought it was a bonanza he and Hall should not overlook. Hall agreed. Their operations proceeded on this basis. Five sergeants of police, it is said, are to be dismissed for corruption.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Voorhees is Anxious.

Washington, April 20.—Chairman Voorhees is extremely anxious to have the tariff bill disposed of as soon as possible, as the people and press of Indiana, irrespective of party politics, are criticising him for the delay thus far in having the bill considered. The Republican press of his state complains that manufacturing interests are suffering on account of the suspense, while Democratic organs are anxious to get it disposed of as soon as possible in order that there may be a reaction in favor of the Democratic party through the bill's operations before the next fall elections. As matters stand Indiana is conceded to the Republicans by Democrats familiar with Indiana politics. A part of the legislative assembly is to be elected this fall, which will, two years later, choose Voorhees' successor, hence the Indiana senator is as anxious as any one that the bill should be passed as soon as possible, as he believes that tariff revision will result favorably to Democratic prospects in November if the bill can be passed by June 1. He expects to have it through the senate by that time, or not later than June 15.

Ignatius Has 'Em Again.

St. Paul, Minn., April 21.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly said in an interview with the Globe to-day: "My sympathies are all on the side of the railroad employees, but the employees should remember that there are three or four million out of work and tramping the dusty roads penniless and hungry. Both the company and the men are the victims of the demonetization of silver. The ultimate remedy is the issue of greenbacks. The rumor that the A. R. U. is to be controlled directly or indirectly by the A. P. A. is met with everywhere. Personally I am not in a position to know the truth or justice of such a statement. If the rumor is true that religion is to be at the bottom of the strike and that the whole business of the country is to be suspended to permit non-Catholics to drive Catholics out of their positions, then, indeed, we have fallen upon evil times. The populists plant themselves firmly on the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln, but the A. P. A. business has the essence of hell in it. Prof. Sims in a debate in St. Paul stated that one of the laws of the A. P. A. compels its members to refuse to strikes if by so doing employment will be given to Catholics and that it has been put into the oath because at the end of a certain strike some Catholics got places that were previously held by Protestants. The A. P. A. principles are a menace to society. The A. P. A. temporarily gain more than any one else by the strike, but the people would not submit to see the peace of a quarter of a century disturbed for sectarian purposes. It is no time for passion or unreasonableness. The man who has a home over his head and enough to eat ought to be happy. Millions do not possess these blessings. I woul say to all working men that this is no time to strike unless it be to avoid starvation, and to employers of labor I would say do not tighten the screws in these dreadful times."

Permission to Marry.

Paris, April 21.—President Carnot has signed a decree forbidding French diplomats, consuls, consul agents, etc., to marry without the permission of the minister of foreign affairs. If the ambassador, minister, consul or other official desires to marry a foreigner permission must be obtained from the foreign minister one month before the first publication of the banns. Any infraction of this decree will be punished by the dismissal or the recall of the offender. It is reported that the decree was provoked by the marriage of M. Jules Patenotre and Count Dausay to American ladies.

Cobra Poison as Medicine.

Dried and pulverized, the poison is almost as deadly as when injected by the live cobra. Native doctors use it medicinally in microscopic doses, and have a barbarous method of extracting it. They put a cobra into an earthen pot, and drop a banana in after it. They then tie down the lid, and heat the pot over the fire. The wretched snake is soon tortured into a rage in its baking prison, and bites the banana in its paroxysms. The fruit is afterward carefully dried, and is then ready for use. It is pronounced under some circumstances to be a wonderfully powerful stimulant, but it is only used in extreme cases, and even then probably does infinitely more harm than good. The same preparation is also said to be employed by Father-workers for poisoning other people's cattle, with a view to afterwards buying up the hides cheap. This is a form of crime very prevalent in India, and one that the authorities find most difficult to check. For how is the ignorant native cultivator to prove that his plough bullocks have not died of cattle disease? He may complain to the nearest magistrate and the magistrate may order the beasts to be examined, but snake poison leaves no external marks, and it is almost impossible to detect chemically. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that he often decides to accept the loss, and not incur the enmity of the cattle poisoners by seeking redress.—McClure's Magazine for April.

The Young Englishman in Manitoba.

He arriveth in Manitoba full of hope and eager for glory, for he saith, "I will be an agriculturist." He oweth divers guns, a small revolver and a large bowie-knife. He thinketh in his heart, "with these peradventure I may slay a buffalo," but grieveth when he findeth none. His farm he chooseth with an eye for the picturesque, and with some of his spare cash purchaseth a yoke of cattle. His log house is neat for the space of one week, then cometh an accumulation of matter so great that he saith, "Let her rip." He is up betimes and plougheth sundry furrows with his oxen, and learneth many lessons therefrom in the manners and customs of the bovine. When the novelty weareth off he cometh and seeketh the nearest town, where he quaffeth beakers of Canadian rye, but curseth the dulness of this country concerning the same. Still he drinketh it. He attracts around him many curs of many degrees of currishness, whom he loves, and layeth low many kinds of game, till after many years his Sunday best clothes are threadbare, and he sayeth bitterly, "Farming does not pay," and curseth the country he cannot leave. Still remaineth he joyous, and laugheth to scorn all the tribulations which afflict him, and bobbeth up serenely wiser but not a whit sadder.—Glenboro Gazette.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

A CITY WITHOUT WOMEN.

Maiwatchin, in Mongolia, Has That Novel Distinction.

We know that Venice is a city without streets, without horses, except four or five bronze ones; without carriages, without trees, except in one garden, and without wooden houses. But there is a city still more peculiar than Venice. It is in Mongolia, close to the borders of Russian Siberia, and is named Maiwatchin, and it is the only city in the world peopled by men only, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The Chinese women are not only forbidden to leave the territory but even to pass the great wall of Kalkan, and enter into Mongolia. All the Chinese on this border city are chiefly traders, and they accumulate money till their trading with Europe, through Siberia, has created a sufficient fortune to enable them to return to their native cities, and live there in ease with their families. Their dwellings indicate their prosperity. They are separated from the street by a clay wall, rather ugly, it is true, but surrounding generally a very elegant looking house, before which are gamboling those sleek-looking, plum cues, with unusually big eyes, such as are pretty faithfully represented on Chinese vases and screens. The main part of the houses of Maiwatchin is divided into two compartments, and that which is behind is arised. Vices are kept up under this great platform which is covered with mats that serve as seats by day and beds by night. Opposite the door a niche is generally seen where the domestic idols, unaccustomed to attuding ize to profane eyes, repose behind an ornamental blind. The walls of the reception room are lacquered in red or black and sometimes covered with figured silk, according to the wealth and taste of the owner. The apartment overlooking the court is generally of light wood, perforated and carved, and over these openings colored paper is stretched, producing something of the graceful effect of stained glass. The idol temples are gorgeous buildings. It seems strange, indeed, to go through the streets of this city and enter the houses and nowhere to hear a woman's voice.—What a lonesome time these men must have, shut in together—no home in the real sense of the word, no babies, no toys, no household chatter. It is well, indeed, that there is only one city in the world where there are no women.

Helped to Search for Franklin.

The past two years have been memorable for the great mortality among the old residents of this district, the latest addition to the list being Mr. Jacob Beads, of Saskatchewan Forks, who passed peacefully to his rest on the evening of the 14th ult., at the age of 68 years.

Mr. Beads was one of the last, if not the sole survivor of Dr. Rae's Franklin search expedition, and survived his commander, of whom he spoke in terms of high respect, by but a few months. He had also the honor of bringing the first mill into the district, the remains of which are still seen in the ruins of the old windmill immediately south of the town, and which for many years did good service for early settlers under his management. The old gentleman was remarkable for a kindly disposition, and preserved in the highest degree that cordial hospitality so characteristic of the old native stock. When in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company, or still earlier with his father, who was similarly engaged, he travelled extensively through the territories, but especially through the almost unexplored regions surrounding Hudson's Bay, and being naturally gifted with keen observation and a retentive memory, he contributed greatly to the enjoyment of his friends and guests with his interesting reminiscences of those comparatively unknown regions and soon-to-be-forgotten early times and struggles in which he bravely bore his part. A member of the Church of England, he was induced through the high personal esteem in which he held the late Bishop McLean to make the denomination the handsome present in 1875 of a large portion of ground on which Emmanuel college now stands. The thought is pleasing that by his interment in St. Mary's cemetery on the 28th inst. he rests in nature's longest sleep beneath the sod of what was once his own domain. By his death the settlement loses a good neighbor, who will be much missed and not easily replaced, and the community extends the warmest sympathy to the bereaved family, of whom a wife, two married daughters—Mrs. J. St. Letellier and Mrs. Peter Turner—and an unmarried son and daughter survive.—Prince Albert Times.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED

1 Case Lace Curtains

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms.

Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.

Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.

ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.

J. Horner & Co.

Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of the "Winding up Act" and amending acts. And in the matter of the Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited.

The creditors of the above named company are required on or before the 20th day of April, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to William Monteith, of the City of Victoria, the official liquidator of the said company, and, if so required in writing from the said official liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Drake, at the Law Courts, Victoria, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May, 1894, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 16th April, 1894.

JAMES C. PREVOST, Registrar.

a17-td

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight mile from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 42 Third street, Victoria. 15-td

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Second Street, between Kings Road and Bay Street is closed to public traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., April 14.

MUNICIPAL.

Assessment notices have this day (April 20th) been posted to all parties assessed for Land and Improvements in the city.

If not delivered at residence please call at postoffice for same.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, City Assessor.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap15-td

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

mr31-tf

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken. m1-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE, 123 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. y19-tf

A QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

The Views of the Toronto Mail on the Sealers' Claims.

The latest phase of the Behring Sea dispute has its serious side. Our neighbors passed the necessary law regulating sealing according to the terms of the award, and were particularly anxious that Great Britain should follow their example. The imperial authorities were quite willing to act, but the measure they introduced exempted from the penalties it prescribed all sealers who had left port prior to the passage of the restrictive legislation. Washington has taken the ground that the exemption is a violation of the understanding, and has fought for its elimination from the projected statute. The official representations on this point have no doubt been courteous enough. But the press of the United States has declared war more than once, and, on paper, at least, Great Britain has been literally swept out of existence. One of the curiosities of the periodical literature, and, indeed, of the political oratory of the Republic, is the haste with which friendly nations are, on the slightest provocation, assailed and conquered. It was only a few days ago that a distinguished senator urged that England should be brought to her knees before Uncle Sam as a punishment for the obstinacy of her capitalists, who, on selfish grounds, decline to accept the bimetallic standard. A faction in the United States, composed of philanthropists of a new species, want to unload silver upon the world at a great profit to themselves. England declines to aid this fraud, for such it is, upon the working public. She is, of course, selfish in protecting her people. At all events, she is not sufficiently unselfish to sit still and be robbed. Her obstinacy aggravates the silver faction, and the senator who speaks for the disappointed speculators declares that England must be brought down. The Behring Sea difference was a good deal more calamatous than the silver issue while it lasted, for some of the journals in the United States practically obliterated John Bull. Threats gave way to actual violence—on paper—and the old gentleman suffered as he has never suffered before. But, although thoroughly defeated by the editors from the Atlantic to the Pacific, England has continued to do business at the old stand, and her statesmen have pushed through the legislation as it was originally drafted. Now, that the measure is understood more clearly than it was a week ago, the press of the United States must regret the conquest, and ought to be ready to return the Queen her crown. The fact is that the law is in full accordance with the Paris award, and that while it does not require the punishment of sealers who have passed out into the Pacific prior to the passage, it does impose upon the British vessels in the western seas the duty of warning all sealing captains of the nature of the law, after which warning non-observance will lead to the infliction of the penalties. A very remarkable international departure is this Behring Sea regulation act. The United States claim to own the seals and here is England using her navy to protect the alleged property of a nation which on paper so frequently assails and defeats her. But the evidence of good faith which the measure affords is nothing new. It cost England $100,000 to keep the Canadian sealers out of Behring Sea during the pendency of the modus vivendi. Under the treaty submitting the question to arbitration, the United States was to pay this $100,000 if the award went against that country. Let us England knew what the result would be, she voluntarily withdrew all claim for the repayment of all this money. But she did not abandon the compensation that is due on account of the illegal seizure of Canadian vessels in the Behring Sea from 1886 onward. That money has yet to be paid, and the wonder is that the restrictive law was passed before it was handed over.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Salford Iron Works Experiment and Report Favorably On It.

The London Times publishes an interesting summary of a report made by Mr. William Mather, M.P., upon a year's trial of the 48-hour week at the Salford Iron Works of Messrs. Mather & Platt (Limited). The firm employs about 1,200 men, who are engaged in a variety of different trades, there being among them pattern-makers, iron and brass moulders, smiths, coppersmiths and tinplate workers, engine fitters, millwrights, electrical mechanics, turners and fitters, brass-finishers boiler makers and others, while the work turned out embraces general engineering work, machinery for textile trades, electrical machinery, etc. The old arrangement was 53 hours' work per week, and under it the men worked two hours in the morning before breakfast. Under the eight-hour plan the work did not begin until after the morning meal, and a large part of the success of the experiment must be attributed to this. The report says that the two morning hours before breakfast were not worth the pains and trouble they cost, whether to workpeople or employers. The work without nourishment impaired the vigor, freshness and brightness which ought to have prevailed throughout all the rest of the day. Mr. Mather says: "I attribute the full maintainance of our production through the year solely to the unimpaired and cheerful energy on the part of every man and boy throughout the day. We seem to have been working in harmony with a natural law, instead of against it, as in the unnatural condition of men beginning the work of the day without the provision required by nature for the proper exercise of their mental faculties and physical powers. The changed home-life must also count for something. Every man can now associate with his family before leaving for the day, and the breakfast table may give him a good 'send-off' in a cheery spirit, which he maintains in all he does." With a long day of nine or ten hours it might be necessary to have two intervals for rest or refreshment, but the eight-hour day enables the workmen to get along with one meal and one stoppage.

The conditions of the experiment were that there should be no overtime, that the same degree of wages should be paid for the 48 hours week as for the 53, and that the men should observe the utmost punctuality in beginning work in the morning and after the dinner hour. It is pointed out that the year's trial was made during a period of general trade depression, that all the productions of the works are subject to the keenest competition in both the home and foreign markets, and that no metropolis of any kind were included in the trial. Under these conditions the experiment has been entirely successful. On wages alone, there is a fractional increase in proportion to turnover measured in money. Compared with the ratio of the preceding six years there is an increase in the ratio for the experimental year of 0.4 per cent. But this loss is exactly balanced by economy in gas and electric lighting, wear and tear of machinery, fuel and lubricants, and miscellaneous stores. Crediting this economy to wages account, the ratio of wages to output remains entirely unaffected by the alteration in the hours of labor, while the fact that the money output has had to be earned by a somewhat increased amount of actual labor is an item to the credit of the 48-hours week. The fact that without artificial production, with higher wages probably than are paid by any competitors except the Americans, and with an eight hour day, English industry can hold its own against the world, is one the importance of which it would be hard to exaggerate. It may be added that the firm has ben so satisfied with the year's experience that it will not hesitate to continue the 48-hours week as a permanent system, and Mr. Mather states that he felt it to be a public duty to inform the heads of the principal government departments of his experience. The Woolwich authorities have adopted the 48-hours week, and the dockyard authorities have announced their determination to take the same course.—Globe.

WONDERS OF TELEGONY.

How a Horse's Son Was Striped Like a Zebra.

Telegony is a term applied by Prof. Weismann, the well known biologist, to that curious phenomenon which is believed to occur in the case of some mammals, if not birds, namely, the traits of a former sire appearing in the progeny of a later one by the same mother. For example, an Arabian chestnut mare of Lord Morton had her first foal to a quagga, and two colts she afterwards had to a black Arabian horse were striped on the legs more plainly than the first genuine hybrid foal, says Nature.

Moreover, the mane in both was short, stiff and erect, like that of a quagga. Darwin records a number of instances of a similar kind occurring with sheep, swine, dogs, etc., and one, in the case of an ass, was lately reported from the Zoological Gardens. Prof. Weismann is disposed to challenge the facts, and Prof. Romanes has been at some pains to collect information on the subject.

He states that telegony is much rarer than supposed, but seems to occur now and then, especially where the first offspring has been a hybrid as distinguished from a mongrel. It is sometimes said that instances have been known in the case of mankind, for example, in the Southern States of America, where the white and black races are in contact, but Mr. Romanes has not found any good evidence in support of the assertion. The subject is fully discussed in his "Examination of Weismannism," and has, of course, a practical importance in stock farming, as it affects the value of a pedigree animal.

English Emigration to Canada.

London Commerce says: "There has been a prejudice against our vast possession north of the United States, persistent and apparently almost unassailable. Except on the score of its climate we know of no reason why this should have been so. Canada does possess, beyond all denial, an immense area awaiting development and enterprise. Whether that territory is developed or properly utilized by the British people depends very largely upon themselves. When we read of wheat fields exceeding any dreams that tenant farmers of this kingdom may have possessed we are not surprised. Of late years our agriculturists appear to have neglected the very elementary duty of watching their neighbors; but this they have done generally—they have devoted less attention to the cultivation of wheat. And Canada offers them no relief. Wheat prices are against the cultivation pro tem. What they may be is another matter. Till then, however, it is well that those who may be directing their eyes towards Canada should anticipate their future residence by a study of the facts."

Growth of London's Building.

The London Westminster Gazette says: "From the annual report on building operations in London for last year, just issued by Thomas Blashill, superintending architect of the county council, it appears that there were 23,041 building operations during the year, and that the fees received with respect to the same were £40,428. There was more building work than there has been since 1887. The lowest of recent years was in 1891, when 20,000 new buildings, additions or alterations were recorded. The number in 1892 was 21,048. Building operations fluctuate in a curious way. The highest year yet reached was in 1881, when the number was 29,275. From 1856 to 1862 the building movement kept pretty level. Then it rose, and 1866, 1867 and 1868 were busy years. It sank gradually to 1873, but rose rapidly for the next few years until 1881 was reached, when it fell again to 1885. There was an advance in the two following years, and then a decline; but it looks as if we were again approaching a period of increased activity. The new buildings numbered 8650 last year, the other operations being additions and alterations. Building operations are watched by 70 district surveyors attached to the architects' department of the county council. Their remuneration consists of the fees they receive under the building act. The income varies a good deal, although an attempt is being made to divide districts in such a way as to make the fees more equal."

American.

San Francisco, April 21.—Fredericks takes his conviction with considerable philosophy. There is nothing in his bearing to indicate fear or remorse. The officials of the city prison are very anxious to get rid of the prisoner and fear that he will make an attempt to cheat the gallows by committing suicide. This morning his cell was searched and a close watch will be kept on him until he is taken to San Quentin.

The Superiority

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tremendous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood which, the source of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick headache and biliousness. It is just the medicine for you.

HOOD'S PILS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

A BY-LAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to raise the sum of $100,000 for Sewerage purposes.

And whereas, for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $100,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $5,156 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893 is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $100,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the said sum of $100,000, either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $4,500 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $656.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums, in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures, and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as the "Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 16th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street, (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, April 19, 1894.

No. 224.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited," to erect poles and String Wires, and generally to operate and carry on the business for which the said Company was incorporated, under, over and through the streets and other public Places of the City of Victoria.

Whereas "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited," became on the 20th day of September, 1890, a duly incorporated company under the laws of the province of British Columbia, having for its objects, inter alia, the carrying on of a general business of electric lighting and electric power supply, and any other business which can be conveniently carried on by the company in connection with the above business;

And whereas shortly after the incorporation of the said company as aforesaid, the company, in pursuance, of and with the approval of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and for the purpose of carrying on and giving effect to the business and purposes of the said company, caused to be erected and has erected a number of poles, and has strung wires thereon, in and through the streets and other public places within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria;

And whereas the Victoria Electric Company, Limited, has petitioned the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to pass a by-law to authorize and approve of the erection of the said poles and wires by the said company already erected, and to authorize the said company to erect such further poles and wires within and through the streets and other public places of the City of Victoria as may be necessary for the due carrying on and operation of the business and objects for which the said company was incorporated;

And whereas under and by virtue of subsection 29 of section 104 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is empowered to make by-laws for the authorization and regulation of electric light companies;

And whereas it is expedient to pass the by-law petitioned for by the Victoria Electric Company, Limited;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Victoria Electric Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, hereinafter referred to as "the Company," and they are hereby authorized and empowered to erect and continue poles and wires thereon for the purpose of electric lighting and supplying electric power, or any other objects which can be conveniently carried on by the company in connection with their said business, and to do such other works and things as may be necessary for carrying on the said works in and through the streets and other public places of the said City of Victoria; provided always, that the said works in erecting the said poles and stringing the said wires shall be under and subject to the approval and supervision of the City Engineer, or such other officer as the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria may from time to time appoint.

2. The consent, ratification and authority of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby given, made and granted to the company in respect of the works already executed by them as aforesaid in the erection of poles and stringing of wires in and through the streets and other public places of the said City of Victoria, for the purpose of enabling the company to carry on and operate the business for which it was incorporated.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited, Authorization By-law."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of April, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council this 10th day of April, 1894.

(L.S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 10th day of April, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

A BY-LAW

To Raise $25,000.00 to Acquire the Land and Improvements of the British Columbia Agricultural Association for Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Purposes.

Whereas by a by-law of the Corporation of the City of Victoria finally passed on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1892, and numbered 149, there was granted to the British Columbia Agricultural Association by the said Corporation, the sum of $25,000 to aid and assist the said Association in its building operations;

And whereas the said sum of $25,000 has been duly expended on the erection of suitable and necessary exhibition buildings on the lands of the said Association in accordance with the terms and conditions of of the said by-law;

And whereas there was expended by the said Association upon its lands, and improvements thereon, a further sum of $20,000 obtained by loan secured by mortgage upon the said lands and improvements;

And whereas the said Association is indebted to various persons and firms in a further aggregate sum of about $5,000.

And whereas the said Association is organized not for the purpose of any private or individual profit or gain, but for the protection and advancement of the agricultural, mechanical and industrial interests of the province, and more particularly of those interests as associated with the trade and prosperity of the City of Victoria;

And whereas for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the said association, it is deemed expedient and advisable that the Corporation of the City of Victoria, should purchase, hold and manage the lands and buildings of the said Association.

And whereas the said Association has applied to the said Corporation for further aid in carrying out its said objects and it has been agreed that upon payment by the said Corporation, of the said mortgage debt of $20,000 and the said sum of $5,000, the said Association shall and will grant and convey to the said Corporation in fee simple the lands and premises of the said Association, hereinafter particularly described for the purpose of holding agricultural and industrial exhibitions;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $25,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,289 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-14th of a mill in the dollar for paying such debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows;

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $25,000 currency or sterling money at the rate of $4.86 2-3rds to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised, or received, to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the objects hereinbefore recited;

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed, and issued for such sums as may be required not exceeding however the sum of $25,000 either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof which interest shall be payable half yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debenture or coupon.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or in the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,125, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of $164.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of payment of the said sum in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-14th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or land and improvements in the City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

Sec. 9. The said Association shall immediately after this by-law shall have received the assent of the ratepayers of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, and before the said Corporation shall have paid the said mortgage debt or other debts or any portion thereof, make and execute a proper conveyance to the said Corporation of all those parcels of lands described as follows: All those certain parcels or tracts of land, situate in the District of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, being composed of the North Westerly three and thirty-eight one-hundredths (3 38-100) acres of sub-division 10 (ten) of section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Eastern boundary of said section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2018) feet south from the north east corner of said section twenty-eight (28); thence south two hundred and forty one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) along said eastern boundary; thence west and parallel to the southern boundary of the Driving Park, five hundred and ninety eight (598) feet to a road hereinafter described; thence north along the east side of said road, two hundred and forty one feet nine inches, (241 ft. 9 in.) to the Driving Park; thence east along the southern boundary of the Driving Park six hundred and twenty (620) feet to the point of commencement, and more particularly delineated on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the 18th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between John Sylvester Bowker, of the City of Victoria aforesaid, and Mary Bowker, his wife, of the one part, and the said mortagors and trustees of the other part and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13 (thirteen) folio twenty-nine (29) as number 12,560 a, together with the right of way over and along the road fifty feet wide running north from the Cadboro Bay Road to sub-division eleven (11) of section twenty-eight (28) along the western boundary of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land as the same is now used and traveled, and that certain piece or parcel of land commencing at a point on the western boundary of section sixty-one (LXI) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2,018) feet from the north west corner thereof; thence two hundred and forty-one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) south along the said western boundary of section sixty-one (XLI); thence at a deflection angle of ninety two degrees seventeen minutes to the left two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches (267 ft. 8 in.) to the western side of Cadboro Bay Road, thence two hundred and forty-two feet six inches (242 ft. 6 in.) north along the western side of the said road; thence west two hundred and eighty one feet eight inches (281 ft. 8 in.) to the point of beginning, containing in all one and fifty, two one hundredths (1 52-100ths) acres more or less as shown on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, between William Henry Thistle of the said City of Victoria, of the one part, and the said mortgagors of the other part, and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid, on the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13, folio 110 as number 12,734 a, together with all buildings, fixtures, commons, ways, profits, privileges, rights, easements, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments belonging or with the same or any part thereof held or enjoyed or appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the mortgagors and of the trustees, in, to and upon, the same premises, together with all improvements, etc., thereon or appurtenant thereto, and deliver the same in escrow to the Bank of British North America, at the City of Victoria, to be delivered to the said Corporation, when, and so soon as the said Corporation shall have paid and satisfied the said mortgage debt and other debts as aforesaid to an amount not exceeding however the said amount of $25,000 or such other sum as may be realized from the sale of the said debentures.

Sec. 10. The Corporation of the City of Victoria, may upon such terms and conditions as to it may seem just and reasonable grant to the said British Columbia Agricultural Association or to any other Association, Society or Company, having for an object among others the holding of agricultural exhibitions, the use of the said lands, buildings and premises, but the said Corporation in respect of such exhibition, shall in no way be liable for any debts, expenses, expenditures, losses or damages, incurred or sustained by any such association, society or company, holding such exhibition, or by any person or persons attending or exhibiting any article or thing at such exhibition.

Sec. 11. This by-law shall before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, 1894.

Sec. 12. This by-law may be cited as "The Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council this 19th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 19th, 1894.

A BY-LAW

For Granting Aid to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Whereas the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the sum of $35,000 to aid the said hospital in paying off its indebtedness.

And whereas the Corporation of the City of Victoria has determined to grant such aid by donating to the said hospital the sum of $35,000;

And whereas the said Corporation is authorized to make such grant by subsection 13 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise the said sum of $35,000 by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the said City;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,805 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest,

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-10th of a mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies, corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $35,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the sum of $35,000 either in currency or sterling money, (at the rate of $4.86 2-3rd to the one pound sterling,) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,575 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $230.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-10th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 16th day of April, A.D. 1894

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 19th, 1894.

ADVERTISE
IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 186; residence telephone 411. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. feb20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 452.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX,
Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.
RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m. on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5735, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. feb13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday in every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convocation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight is cordially invited to attend.
R. PEMBERTON, C. of H. & S.

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in cost description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairing promptly at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 188.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conducativity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving to all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to state that I have taken over the Leander Tepid Swimming Baths, Fort Street.
I have had extended experience in this business in London, Eng.
Being a certified medical masseur, I am prepared to undertake the care of all persons requiring my service.
The water of the swimming tank and all other parts of the establishment will be kept scrupulously clean and fresh. Lessons in swimming by a competent instructor.
On Ladies' Day (every Monday) a lady will be in attendance who will see that the lady patrons of the bath want for no comfort. Hot tea and coffee obtainable on the premises.
Electric Bath now in operation; highly recommended by the medical profession.
I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
DONALD F. MacDONALD.
Late Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. mar21-1m

Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices.
J. W. KELLER,
mar26-tf Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Tuesday, April 24
The Wonderful Success of Two Hemispheres

With its wealth of Magnificent Scenery and Grand Dramatic Company. Don't fail to see the Great Raft Scene, The Sinking Ship, The Harbor at Naples, The Lunatic Asylum and the Beautiful Moonlight Panorama. The finest scenery and mechanical effects ever presented in this city.
Seats $1, 75c., and 50 cents, now on sale at Jamieson's.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FEMALE COOK WANTED—Apply to the Matron, Jubilee Hospital. ap16-tf

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. S2mdkw

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT CLERK, book-keeper and correspondent, with knowledge of shorthand and languages, offers his services for small salary sufficient to pay living expenses. Address "Stenog," Times office. a12-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cows quiet and gentle. Apply to James W. Meidram, Douglas street. a14-2w

TO LET.

PIANOS TO LET—76 Princess avenue. a21-2w

TO RENT—A fine new two story, 6 roomed house; hot and cold water bath; $13 per month; near Dallas road. Apply at 169 Menzies street, or J. Piercy & Co., Yates street. a20-2w

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO RENT—Five room, well furnished cottage, desirable location, with large garden; rent $25. Apply at 118 Fort street. a14-tf

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. feb9

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 6 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 54 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

TO LET For housekeeping, two rooms, furnished, with water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia avenue. ap6-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A pony in good condition, to drive single; state price, must be cheap for cash. Address T. R., Times office. 21

WANTED—Party with capital of $1,000 to put in a stock of general merchandise at the best trading point in the provinces. Liberal inducements to the right party. Address H. P. Palmerston, Boundary Creek, B. C. ap5-1m

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

The Japanese Bazaar

NEW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Porcelains, Baskets, Matting, Curios.

T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C

Notice to Subscribers.

During my absence from the city Albert Wylde will collect all subscriptions to the Daily Times.
R. HAIGH.
Daily Times office, April 21.

Teeth Without Plates.

By Dr. Findley's new method artificial teeth can be inserted without plates, nothing whatever covers the roof of the mouth, no rubber is used to give a bad taste and interfere with the speech. This system is specially adapted for public speakers, singers, etc., etc.
86 1-2 Government Street.

LADNER'S LANDING, B.C.
18th April, 1894,

James Stewart, Esq., Special Agent British Empire Mutual Assurance Company, 73 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear sir:—We desire to acknowledge the very prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claim for $10,000 under policy held by the late Mr. Henry Edward Harlock in your company.
ANNIE HARLOCK.
WM. E. CURTIS.
Executors of late H. E. Harlock.

Medical Examination.

The next medical examination of the B. C. Medical Council will be held in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, next, at 9 o'clock a.m.
Further information can be had by applying to the Registrar.
G. L. MILNE,
a17-2w Registrar and Secretary.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

WHAT MR. DAVIE PROPOSES.

Premier Davie commenced his election stumping tour at Duncan's with a characteristic speech. To those who consult the report we give to-day the lines on which he proposes to conduct his side of the campaign will be quite apparent. To the people of Cowichan he says in effect: "If you return anybody but a slavish supporter of the government you will be punished by the road appropriations being cut off." Mr. Davie will none of a supporter with any independence; the sort of member he takes to is one who will not criticize the government's course or "expose the premier's fallacies." So it is that he would prefer the election of a lay figure like Mr. Sutton to that of a man who would be apt to think and speak for himself, like Major Mutter. Thus the Hon. Theo. has taken care to lay down at the outset the two main planks of his platform. First, he must have a "thumbs-up" brigade like unto that he has commanded in the present house; and second, he proposes to reward and punish districts as they furnish or refuse to furnish contributions to a brigade of this character. Any other man might have hesitated to declare himself so undisguisedly a would-be dictator and practically a corrupationist, but the premier's unusual share of "nerve" enabled him to do so without a blush or a quaver. We may point out that in the premier's "appropriation" argument there is quite as much weakness as immorality. At a bye-election which could not have resulted in the upsetting of the government it might have strengthe enough, but not in a general election which is more than likely to put the administration of affairs into new hands. There are many chances that Mr. Davie will have no opportunity of carrying out the system of rewards and punishments which he proposes to base on the results of the elections in the various districts. If the people want ed any further incentive for voting against the government than its notoriously bad management of the province's affairs they would surely find it in this impudent proposal to bribe them with more than their proper share of the public appropriations or punish them by withholding what is justly due. "In vain doth the fowler spread his net in sight of any bird."

THE NAKUSP COMMISSION.

The premier and his henchmen and the government organs have accompanied the appointment of the royal commission with a new flourish of trumpets over the Nakusp and Slocan affair. Another chorus of "Look how brave and confident if the premier" is heard from the faithful. Of course the premier is confident of a whitewash, and therefore brave, since he has carefully laid his plans to secure a one-sided investigation. His own ideas of the value of the inquiry may be inferred from the fact that he did not ask the legislature to vote any sum for the expense of the commission. There is no money to pay the commissioners, much less to pay the expense of bringing up witnesses, etc. Mr. Davie apparently expects that any evidence adverse to the government will be produced at the expense of private individuals, and so it must be supposed that he does not expect any such evidence. It is rather too much to ask that the cost on one side of such an inquiry shall be borne by the public purse while the other is to be provided by private persons acting in the public interest. The government's very peculiar and unusual course in regard to the expenses of the commission shows quite clearly that they look upon it as a means of covering up their misbehavior in the Nakusp affair. But whatever the result of the commission may be, the government will not be able to conceal the fact that they failed to safeguard the public interest in dealing with that railway; the truth is so plainly apparent that it cannot now be hidden from the public. Mr. Davie may get his whitewash and he may call to his aid all possible hardihood and confidence, but still the people will not acquit him of having gone out of his way to make a bad bargain for the province.

MR. BROWN'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Brown has been obliged by orders from Ottawa to abandon the local political field, and will therefore not be a candidate at the coming election. Every man who wishes well to the province will receive the announcement of Mr. Brown's enforced retirement with regret, for the member for New Westminster city has been an able, vigilant and untiring worker in the people's interest. His absence will undoubtedly cause a gap in the ranks of the present opposition party not easily filled. Of course he will be succeeded in New Westminster by an opponent of the Davie government and its methods, but a new member cannot be expected to carry the same strength and influence as one of Mr. Brown's experience. We believe, though, that Mr. Kennedy, who will almost certainly be Mr. Brown's successor, is an exceptionally able man and is likely to prove a very efficient member of the house. There is very good reason to suspect that the order which caused Mr. Brown's retirement was called forth by instigation of the Davie government and its friends, who thus paid a compliment to the member for New Westminster, though in doing so they were actuated by most unworthy motives. Their little plan will hardly bring them all the success they so ardently long for. They have contrived the removal of one able and influential opponent, but that is far from paralyzing the opposition.

EVIDENCE AGAINST LYNN.

Shot Taken From Green's Store Found in a Drifting Boat.

The preliminary hearing of Hugh Lynn, charged with the murder of Jack Green and Thomas Taylor at Savary island on October last, was resumed at provincial police headquarters at 2.30 this afternoon before E. Pearson, J. P. Superintendent Fred Hussey appeared for the crown and conducted the examination of witnesses.

Jennie, the Indian woman, was recalled to give evidence as to the boat lost between Valdez island and Comox after the party left Savary island. Mr. Lewis was sworn as interpreter. She said the boat was painted white, blue and red and that it was flat bottomed. There was no sail in it when it was lost. There was a place in it for a mast. There was some salt salmon in the boat, also oars, rowlocks, an adze, some rosin, a grindstone and other articles. Jennie identified the articles in the court room and they were put in as exhibit G. A cap produced by Jennie was identified as having belonged to Lynn. She first saw it the day they left Savary island. He had not had it before they went to Savary island. The witness said that Lynn brought a sack of shot from the store at Savary island. The top was open and the bag was nearly full. A bottle of shot produced the witness swore was some Lynn had bought previous to the murder, but it was also like the shot he took from the store. The next day after their arrival at Savary Island Green offered them work. Lynn wanted to stay and work. She was to do the cooking and Lynn was to work about the place. Thy did not go to work. The proposition was made four or five days before they left Savary island. They saw no one after leaving the island. Lynn seemed afraid after leaving the island and did not want to see any one. When they first left the island they got lost and landed on the mainland at night. Early the next morning they crossed to above Comox and camped for about a month. When they started south they passed Comox in the night, leaving camp at night. It was midnight when they passed Comox. Their first stop was for two days at an island where there were many white people living (evidently Denman island). The accused remained in camp. They stopped the next time on a beach near a lighthouse, and again near Nanaimo. They passed Nanaimo at midnight, camping below the city on a small island at not a great distance. The next night they travelled again. There was some delay by storms, but they finally reached Plumper's Pass early one morning. After a short stay there they passed on to Orcas island. Lynn did not seem to be afraid on the other side.

At this point the hearing was adjourned that the witness might be taken to McIntosh's boat house to identify the boat which was brought from Comox on the Joan on Saturday. The prisoner was handcuffed and taken down as well.

Jennie identified the boat as theirs and said it drifted away the second night they were in camp.

Hugh Caher, of Oyster river, was the next witness. He had seen the boat at McIntosh's before. He picked it up on October 29 or 30 partly adrift 13 miles north of Comox. He was on his way to get supplies. The painter was on the bow and there were a number of things in the boat. The witness identified the basin and grindstone, and said there was a saw and some paint like those produced in court. There was also a demijohn like the one in court. After he took the boat home he found some shot in it. There was part of a handful of shot in the boat. He handed the boat over to Constable Anderson. He was sure this was the boat; he had a mark on it.

The boat was put in as an exhibit in th case. Mr. Caher was still on the stand as the Times went to press.

Hungarian Socialists.

Buda Pest, April 23.—A socialist mob made an attack upon the municipal buildings at Holdemeso, Vasarhely, Hungary, yesterday evening. The gendarmes fired into the crowd killing two and wounding a dozen. The streets were then cleared.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A detachment of 20 men of the Royal Engineers at Halifax has been ordered to British Columbia.

The upper story of the Stratford postoffice, occupied by the caretaker, was partly destroyed by fire.

The Quebec treasurer, Hon. John S. Hall, is seriously ill at his residence at Montreal with scarlet fever.

The Northern Pacific Railway has made a reduction in the wheat rates from Winnipeg to Boston from 24 cents to 18 cents per bushel.

It is understood that the Patrons of Industry intend running a candidate in Beautiful Plains, Manitoba, at the coming bye-election.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. J. W. Murton of Hamilton will receive the Wentworth shrievalty, vacated by the death recently of Mr. Archibald McKellar.

The barns and outbuildings of James Morris, a farmer near Alton, were destroyed by fire last night. While attempting to put out the fire Morris received injuries which will prove fatal.

The Presbyterian synod of Hamilton and London adopted the report of the committee on temperance, which expressed satisfaction with the stand of the Mowat government on the prohibition question.

Chancellor Boyd has issued an injunction restraining the present management of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway from issuing bonds pending outcome of suit instituted by the original owners of the franchise.

The Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway bridge across the Kaministiquia river, near Stanley, was carried away by the ice coming down. Traffic consequently will be suspended for ten or twelve days until the bridge, which is a long one, can be rebuilt.

Mrs. J. A. Allen, of Kingston, mother of Grant Allen, the well known novelist and essayist, is dead. She was a daughter of Baroness De Longueville. Mrs. Fairclough, wife of Prof. Fairclough, of Palo Alto university, California, is a daughter of the deceased.

David Pollard, of Gainsboro, who acted as deputy returning-officer at the bye-election in Monck in 1892, refused to give one Piper a ballot. For this he was in December last fined $25 and costs. Pollard failed to pay the fine and has been sent to jail for one year.

A car containing a case of diphtheria was placarded at Winnipeg on Saturday and the immigrants placed in the immigration sheds. There is a dispute between the city, railway and immigration authorities as to which should stand the expense of keeping the people.

Banns were published recently for the marriage of Miss Beaudoin, of Amherstburg, and T. Lesperance, of Sandwich, and they were to be married on Monday, but he failed to appear for the marriage and a writ has been issued for an action against him for breach of promise.

A new national society has been organized in Montreal under the name of the Loyal Irish Association. The membership is to consist of all Protestant Irishmen and their descendants, being Protestants who shall declare continuous loyalty to protect the throne of England.

Charles Sullivan of Windsor has invented a patent whiskey bottle that once opened cannot be refilled. Sullivan is competing for a big prize recently offered by Hiram Walker & Sons for a device of this kind which will prevent their bottles from being refilled with inferior liquor.

Three actions for damages have been begun in the Nova Scotia supreme court against the Dominion Coal Company. Neil McKinnon, as administrator, sues for $5000 for the loss of his son; John McDonald and Lauchlin McLean each claim damages of $1000 against the company for causing fires.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council will hold a meeting shortly to consider the advisability of placing one or more labor candidates in the field at the forthcoming provincial elections. They have declined the proposition of the temperance people looking to placing combined prohibition and labor candidates in the field.

A number of Winnipeg citizens with shovels and spades dug a trench across Main street in the north end to let away the water which had been flooding the cellars in that vicinity. When daylight arrived the corporation laborers finished the work. The prairies in the western part of the city are covered with water but the flood is subsiding.

Dr. J. B. La Marche, of Montreal, has entered action for $199 against Rev. Canon Bruchasi, of the archbishop's palace here. The doctor complains that one of his patients, Mme. Bruchasi, sister-in-law of the canon's, to whom he had attended for 18 years, had been incited by false representations made by the canon to discontinue employing him after her last confinement.

The mayor of Winnipeg has received a letter from the Northwestern Cordage Company, St. Paul, Minn., making enquiries as to the inducements that Winnipeg will offer for a binding twine and rope factory. The company propose to start a mill of $50,000 capital, with a capacity of 12,000 pounds of binding twine per day, and enough sisal and manilla rope to supply the demand.

Burton B. Wake alias C. H. Bennett, a young Englishman, who recently waylaid and robbed a young lady in Detroit and another in Windsor, and who is wanted at several other places in the U. S. and Canada for similar offences, was to-day sentenced by Police Magistrate Bartlett of Windsor to 23 months in the central prison. Wake's father is a baronet residing in London, England. Drink caused his disgrace.

Several Montreal militia officers are much displeased at the remarks of Gen. Herbert in his annual report. Lieut.-Col. Butler, of the Prince of Wales battalion, made a good showing last year.

President William J. Thomas, of the Ontario Brewing and Malting Company, acting for an English syndicate, has purchased the property of the Davies Malting Company, of Toronto. It is understood that the price paid is in the neighborhood of $250,000.

A singular point for discussion by the Ontario courts, has been raised by the heirs of John T. Luckey, whose murder the law avenged by the recent execution of his son. These heirs applied for the payment out of $1100, which was willed by the father to the wife, Martha. They claim that she pre-deceased her husband, and that they are entitled to the money. Chief Justice Armour, however, refused the application, and ordered notice of a later application to be served on the heirs of Martha Luckey. The question to be determined is as to which died first.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

CORBETT IN ENGLAND.

London, April 21.—J. J. Corbett, the pugilist, made his first appearance in England on the stage at the Drury Lane theatre to-night. The champion was welcomed by a large audience. The entrance of Corbett upon the stage was loudly cheered. The punching bag and training scene of "Gentleman Jack" was a revelation to the British people, and they were astonished at the clever display made by the champion and demanded an encore, and he obliged the audience by a second exhibition of his skill.

When Corbett appeared as for battle in the last act his form and appearance called forth demonstrations of applause, and at the end of the act he was called before the curtain and applauded enthusiastically amid cries of "speech." Corbett, in a few well chosen words, thanked the audience for their reception. A large basket of flowers, marked, "From Cleveland Friends," was handed to the champion upon the stage. There were many ladies among the audience, and prominent in one of the boxes was Charley Mitchell and a party of friends.

FOUGHT IN A BARN.

Vancouver, April 23.—The prize fight booked for Junction Inn on Saturday night between Reed of Winnipeg and Hicks of Vancouver, for $100 a side, was stopped by the police. The pugs and sports got together on Sunday afternoon in a barn on Trounce alley, and the fight there occurred, Hicks winning in eight rounds. Warrants were taken out to-day for the participants, many of whom are prominent citizens.

CRICKET.

PRESENT v. PAST.

At Beacon Hill on Saturday the College eleven followed up their victory over the Artillery on Wednesday by defeating the "Old Boys." Goward and Cartwright treated the spectators to some good batting in the College innings, putting on over 60 runs for the third wicket. Goward punished all the bowling alike and contributed a freely hit 63 before his wicket fell. The Macleod brothers disposed of the last wicket quickly, though Nesbitt played well for 9, not out. The Past were all quickly dismissed for the small total of 24, Goward again doing the giant's share, taking 7 wickets, all clean bowled, for only 3 runs.

On Saturday next the College will play the Albion cricket club at the hill when they will no doubt have hard work to keep up their record of success.

The following is the score in the Past v. Present match:

PRESENT.

G. Wilson, b. D. Macleod	7
A. Goward, b. D. Macleod	63
C. Marpole, b. R. Wilson	6
C. Cartwright, b. J. Macleod	1
P. Higgins, c. D. Macleod, b. J. Macleod	1
H. Lawson, b. J. Macleod	1
F. Mitten, b. J. Macleod	0
C. Dunlevy, c. Trimen, b. D. Macleod	0
H. Nesbitt, not out	9
D. Hunter, b. D. Macleod	0
Extras	13
	105

PAST.

D. Macleod, b. Goward	2
F. Prevost, run out	3
C. Trimen, b. Wilson	1
H. Schoenerl, c. Mitten, b. Wilson	0
R. Wilson, b. Goward	0
A. Kitto, b. Goward	0
F. Ward, b. Goward	7
J. Macleod, not out	3
R. Trimen, b. Goward	0
G. Johnston, b. Goward	6
S. N. Taylor, b. Goward	0
Extras	2
	24

THE OAR.

OXFORD WILLING TO ROW.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—The Globe says it is understood that Oxford, winner of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, has sent word that it is willing to race the winner of the Yale-Harvard contest in September, if the American crew will go to England.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

Harrison Hot Springs.

The St. Alice Hotel will reopen for reception of guests after April 11th. First class white staff employed; hotel thoroughly overhauled and nAl order.

PERSONAL.

R. J. Ker will be out again in a few days.

Bishop Perrin returned from Wellington to-day.

G. H. Barnard has gone to the Mainland on business.

A. Agassis, of Agassis, B. C., is a guest at the Driard.

C. D. Rand, of Vancouver, came to the city Saturday.

F. C. Cotton, M.P.P., arrived here by the Premier last night.

C. D. Rand, of Vancouver, is in the city. He is at the Driard.

F. Victor Austin, now a resident of Vancouver, is in the city.

Mrs. Croft and Mrs. Dunsmuir leave for San Francisco to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. W. Bridgman leave for San Francisco to-night.

Ben Haigh, of the Times, leaves on a visit to California to-night.

Mrs. Fred H. Brown, of Harrison Hot Springs, is at the Driard.

C. A. Godson and R. E. Cooper returned from the Mainland last night.

Dr. John Duncan returned from California on the Walla Walla this morning.

C. A. Rattray, agent of the Great Northern, spent yesterday in Vancouver.

W. W. Ward, New York; Robt A. Bale, Pittsburg, are quartered at the Driard.

J. Reichenbach returned from San Francisco on the Walla Walla this morning.

Miss M. Doane and Mrs. Cuthbert leave for San Francisco on the Queen to-night.

C. Spratt was a passenger home by the Walla Walla which arrived this morning.

Mrs. P. C. Lowsley and Miss Dunlevy leave for San Francisco on the steamship Queen to-night.

W. G. MacKenzie will be among the passengers for San Francisco on the steamship Queen to-night.

J. O. Fay, wife and child, are among those who will go to California on the Queen to-night.

At the Oriental: Samuel Maxwell, Salt Spring Island; F. L. Dortch, North Carolina; F. D. McIntyre, Duncan.

W. H. Brinker, of Tacoma, U. S. district attorney, accompanied by his wife and son, passed through the city this morning on his way home from the Fair.

E. P. Bithet, wife and family have returned from a visit to San Francisco. Mr. Bithet and family are at the Driard, pending the completion of alterations in their home.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT J. W. MELLORS,
76, 78 & 65 Fort Street.
Telephone 406.

COMBS

We have just received a large consignment from Hamburg, Germany. First quality and reasonable prices.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's. •

—English social by the young people of Emmanuel Baptist church to-night. Everything 'English, you know."

—Hiram Walker & Sons, the distillers of Walkerville, Ont., have sent a $100 check towards the funds of the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

—A stop will be put to the small boys playing baseball in the streets. A number of summonses have been issued returnable Tuesday morning.

—Pictures of the new defense guns for Esquimalt, mounted in Elswick hydro-pneumatic disappearing carriages are on view at the Merchants' Exchange.

—Some handsome dining room furniture, sideboards, tables, chairs, etc., at very moderate prices. We have only just received these goods. Weiler Bros.

—Capt. Urquhart, who has been confined to the house most of the winter, is slowly recovering, and with the advent of warm weather is liable to be out again.

—The sergeants' mess of the B. C. B. G. A. gave a reception on Saturday evening to the sergeants of the royal marine artillery. The affair proved a very pleasant one.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent. •

—The Euculet Indians have sent a canoe to Victoria to be used at the Queen's birthday celebration races. The canoe measures 39 feet in length and is very narrow and has little depth.

—R. G. Morrison and A. G. McIntyre will arrive in Victoria next week. Mr. Morrison will succeed Mr. A. Chisholm at Cedar Hill Presbyterian church and Mr. A. D. McIntyre will take charge of Sooke and Metchosin mission. These appointments have recently been made by the Home Mission Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church.

—Major P. A. Irving has retired from the B. C. B. G. A. after a long and honorable service. The announcement was contained in the militia general orders published at Ottawa on Saturday. For a long time Major Irving has filled the post of adjutant but with the increase in the size of the battalion the duties of the place have become so great that he could no longer give the time necessary. He has been a strong factor in building the different companies up and his retirement will be generally regretted. Gunner W. A. Jamieson has been made second lieutenant provisionally. He will be attached to No. 2 company.

—Waterproofed goods usually have a seedy, dusty look which repels all people of taste. They are either rubber, and then you are suffocated with your own vapors, or the chemical processes used stamps them as waterproofs in appearance. Priestley's Cravenette waterproofed dress goods are absolutely indistinguishable from the non-waterproofed goods—a peculiar and important merit which no other waterproofed goods possess. They may be had in the newest fabrics, and though they are perfectly rainproof, there is nothing whatever to indicate it. Perfectly porous and non-odorous Cravenette exactly meets the need for rainproof garments which shall equal in beauty the finest materials. See that "The Varnished Board," Priestley's trade mark, is in each piece.

—"The World," with its exciting scenes and handsome scenery, will be seen at the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening. Mr. Emery, the leading man, is a painstaking, clever actor, and gives an excellent portrayal of a rollicking, heroic sailor, and from his very entrance he captivates his audience by his easy, smooth style of acting. There is no attempt at ranting nor at capturing the audience by any other than pure acting of the higher order, and Mr. Emery's popularity is solely due to his sterling worth as an actor. The amount of ingenuity shown in the construction of the play and its realistic scenes and the mechanical skill required to carry out the conception are in themselves sufficient to provoke the admiration of theatre-goers. But in addition to this the drama itself is a thrilling one. The sinking of the ship at sea and the great raft scene on the ocean are vivid illustrations of the possibility of stage carpentry.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's. •

—Princess Alexandra lodge, No. 8, Daughters of England, will give a concert in Institute Hall to-morrow night.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—You should see our "carpet stock" (for the spring), the largest, best assorted and the very best value your money can buy. Weiler Bros. •

—Archibald Reid was charged in the police court this morning of aiding and abetting "Lord" Percy Whittall to obtain theatre tickets under false pretences. He was committed for trial. Mrs. Copeland, his mother-in-law, went bail in $250. Whittall will come up to-morrow to elect trial.

—There will be a meeting of the Mikado company at Lombard's store to-morrow evening at 7.30. W. J. Burnes, who went to Vancouver to ascertain rates and expenses, will make his report, and the proposition to go there to play on Saturday, May 5, will be discussed. It is said that a number of those in the chorus cannot get away, and it is not a certainty that the trip will be made.

—The Empress of Japan sails for the Orient this evening. The steamer Sadie will act as tender and will leave the inner harbor at six o'clock, as the Empress is expected down about 6.30 or 7 o'clock. Among those who will join the ship here are A. Wilson, San Francisco; R. A. Bole, Pittsburg, U. S.; Hans Ziegler, London, and F. J. Dortch, San Francisco. The Empress will have a good passenger list and a fair cargo of freight.

—T. C. Lombard, representative of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, is in the city and is a guest at the Driard. He is arranging for the appearance of that famous musical organization here the first week in May. The company is this year composed of Andre Verdier, violin virtuoso and concert master; Arthur L. Poole, violin; Thomas Ryan, solo clarinette and viola; J. Roodenburg, solo flute and viola; Ludwig W. Hoffmann, solo violoncello, and Miss Lila Juel, prima donna.

—The collier Montserrat, Captain Blackburn, is in the dry dock at Esquimalt for cleaning and re-painting. It was originally intended to have her go on the marine railway slip, but a convenient date could not be had. Captain Blackburn is very enthusiastic over the marine railway and says he intends to arrange with Manager Bullen to dock his ship twice a year. The Montserrat went in the dock yesterday, and the dock is being pumped out to-day. She will leave Esquimalt for Nanaimo on Tuesday night.

—The Launceston (Tasmania) Examiner records the death at that place, on the 13th of January, of Capt. T. H. Urquhart, an uncle of Capt. Urquhart of this city. The deceased gentleman was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1824, and adopted a seafaring life, which he followed until about twenty years ago. He was at one time owner of the Flying Cloud, a vessel which traded between India and China, and late in the fifties sailed a schooner between Launceston and Newcastle. After retiring from the sea he took a keen interest in mining, and was identified with several large companies. As a citizen Capt. Urquhart was ever willing to help in a good cause, and every philanthropic movement received his support.

—His lordship Bishop Lemmens will return from Europe the first week in May and the congregation of St. Andrew's cathedral are arranging to receive him. There was a meeting of the congregation at noon yesterday. A. E. McPhillips was chairman and Denny Murphy secretary. The chairman and secretary, Hon. Theodore Davie, S. Perry Mills, Jacob Sehl, C. A. Lombard, Thos. J. Burnes, Thomas Deasy, Martin Egan, Mr. McKenna and Mr. McTiernan were named as the gentlemen's committee; and Mrs. A. E. B. Davie, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. W. J. Macaulay, Miss Skinner and Miss McDowell as the ladies' committee to take the affair in hand. They will act jointly with the committees from the Y. L. I and Y. M. I. There will probably be an informal reception and music and light refreshments on the night of the bishop's return.

—There was quite a lively scrimmage on Fort street yesterday afternoon. A half intoxicated man attacked a muscular Chinaman named Sing, employed as a domestic by the Doctors Duncan. Sing had the best of it and was giving his man a sound thrashing. A stout man stood on the other side of the street and encouraged the Chinaman with remarks like, "Give it to him, John." A friend of the under dog here appeared, and in an endeavor to pull the Chinaman off tore the blouse off him. The stout man came across the street and made more suggestions. This angered the man with a thirst for Chinese blood, and when he got free he made a rush for the stout man. They came together, but did more clinching than fighting. When they were separated honors were even. The police arrived in time to order the last of the departing spectators to move on.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St

—Ald. Keith-Wilson will move at the council meeting to-night to introduce a by-law to govern hawkers and peddlers.

—Jas. Fisher and Ah Sing were convicted of infraction of the revenue by-law. They were each fined costs in the case. First offence.

—In the police court William Hague and Michael Millcock were each fined $50 for supplying whiskey to Indians. Sam, Indian, who had some of the whiskey, was taxed $25 and costs.

—A small boy named Peter Smith was fined $2 by Magistrate Macrae in the police court this morning for playing baseball on the street. Other youthful offenders will make their appearance in a day or two.

—The funeral of the late Benjamin Carter of the Rock Bay hotel took place yesterday. There was a very large attendance of Oddfellows and Orangemen, and under the direction of W. J. Hanna, the undertaker, everything passed off smoothly. The pall bearers were: O. Jephson, A. McKay, J. B. Colvin, J. Morrison, R. Hawk, and George Osborn.

—The Mount Tolmie and Oaklands stage made a fine appearance this morning in front of S. H. Brownlie's office, and made its initial trip with a large load of passengers. Repairs on Gosworth road, leading into Cedar Hill road, on the Oaklands estate, are much needed, so that the most direct route between Oakland and Mount Tolmie post offices can be taken. The time table is as follows: Mount Tolmie, Mewburn's store, 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.; Oaklands post office, 8.45 a. m. and 4.45 p.m.; Victoria, corner Fort and Broad streets, 11 a. m. and 5.30 p.m.

—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, Mr. G. G. Bigger, provincial manager of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, of Boston, Mass., challenges the agents of rival companies to a public discussion as to the relative merits of those companies doing business under the old line system of insurance with the new line system of life insurance presented by the company of which he is manager for the province. Mr. Bigger has a good thing to offer, he knows it, and he wishes the public to know it. It is to be hoped that the debate will take place, as life insurance is now recognized by all thinking men to be a matter of much concern to humanity at large. The meeting should be well attended. •

—The steamship Walla Walla was delayed by head winds and did not arrive from San Francisco until this morning. She had a strong head wind from Point Reyes to Cape Flattery. She brought 75 tons of freight and the following cabin passengers: E. McPherson and wife, Robert Layler, L. A. Agassis, B. Moore, J. H. Ashwell and wife, J. W. Anderson, R. P. Rithet, Mrs. Rithet, Miss G. Rithet, Master E. Rithet, Master J. A. Rithet, Dr. J. A. Duncan, Mrs. C. E. Renouf, C. Spratt, J. Reichenbach, F. L. Dortch, Mrs. H. Courtney, Mrs. A. Dowdall, Mrs. H. Henderson, Mrs. Brown, Miss C. Thomas, J. T. L. Meyer, George Haigh, Fred Brown, Mrs. Wattlet, Miss L. Meyer, John Vagts, Mrs. Thane and two children, Dr. Julius Koebig, R. C. C. Johnston and wife, A. Evans, Alexander Wilson, T. B. Jones, William McKee, Samuel Maxwell, Mrs. Howe, M. S. N. Bryan and wife, James Howard and wife, T. H. McGuire, Robert Brown.

Law Intelligence.

A case of public interest, and especially to club men, will come up in chambers to-morrow morning. Dixi H. Ross & Co. have sued A. L. Belyea, J. S. Yates, Joseph Wilson and others, the committee of the Victoria club, for a grocery bill amounting to about $800. The committee's contention is that they are not personally liable for anything supplied to the club. A motion for judgment will be made in chambers to-morrow morning.

A motion in Gordon v. Cotton was made this morning to the divisional court, consisting of Justices Crease, Walkem and Drake, for the committal of the defendant, F. C. Cotton, M. P. P. for Vancouver, for his refusal to answer an examination as a judgment debtor certain questions as to the disposal he has made of certain property. On another appeal to the court an order for attachment was set aside, but the court directed the defendant to attend and answer certain questions he had refused to answer, and which he has again refused to answer, and hence the present motion. The court dismissed the motion on the ground that the divisional court is an appellate court and a motion such as this should be made to a single judge. E. P. Davis for the plaintiff and Charles Wilson for the defendant.

Jacob Sehl v. Theresa Bernstein was called in the supreme court this morning before Mr. Justice Drake. The plaintiff was the defendant for $1993.25, the balance due him for the hire of furniture supplied to the defendant. A. L. Belyea, who appeared for the plaintiff, read a letter from the defendant's solicitor stating that the defence was withdrawn, and then moved for judgment. His lordship refused the judgment and the action was referred to chambers to enable the plaintiff to take the necessary steps to have judgment entered in default of defence.

Marine.

Steamer Mexico will leave Seattle with a cargo of coal for San Francisco as soon as the Topeka arrives from Alaska. The crew will arrive there on the Walla Walla to-day. The Mexico will take the run of the City of Puebla, now being covered by the Queen. The latter must be overhauled preparatory to the summer run to Alaska, and the City of Puebla's repairs are not yet completed. It is expected the Queen will make one more trip before lying up.

EASTERN RITE.

Mass Celebrated at St. Andrew's Cathedral by a Syrian Priest.

The congregation that attended the 9 o'clock service at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church Sunday morning heard mass according to the eastern rite. Rev. Father Michael Khoury was the celebrant. Father Khoury is from Zahle, Syria, and is travelling the continent ministering to his fellow countrymen of the Roman Catholic faith. Very few Catholics have ever seen the eastern rite. The services were quite as unusual and interesting to them as they would be to persons not in communion with the Catholic church. The mass was celebrated in Greek, one of the dead languages in which the church permits the celebration of mass. The prayers at mass were much the same as are said by the western church, but the order is considerably changed. According to the eastern rite the offertory commences the service, instead of the epistle and gospel. The epistle and gospel follow the offertory, and they are succeeded by the consecration and communion. At the consecration the priest turns to the people with the host, and at each elevation of the host and chalice he bows his head and knee. Communion is not given from the fingers of the priest, but a small silver spoon is used. The communion is given under the double form. The chasuble, the outer vestment, falls down to the feet of the celebrant, and is without armlets. The other vestments much resemble those used by the western church. The gospel of the day was read to the people in the Syrian tongue.

Father Khoury is a man who has passed middle age, tall, rather slim, and wears a heavy growth of beard. The custom of the priesthood of the eastern church is to let the beard grow. He is travelling through Canada and the United States. He came here from Tacoma. He has papers from Rome and also from Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco. Father Khoury says there are quite a number of his countrymen settled throughout this continent, many of whom understand English indifferently. In the larger cities, where there are several hundred Syrians, churches are being established and the people are being ministered to in the eastern rite by a priest of their own race. Churches of the eastern rite exist in New York, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago and Montreal, and probably there will soon be one in San Francisco. At present there is a Syrian priest there who has come out with the Syrian exhibition at the Midwinter fair. Father Khoury baptized a Syrian child while here, and the small colony of Victoria Syrians received the sacrament from his hands at the mass.

Spring Novelties.
The latest styles in Millinery and Capes at Lansdowne House. J. Partridge. •

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in this painful and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails of radical cure.

Oh!
there's nothing shameful about poverty.
But
there is a disgrace in going shabby.
Now
when you can buy such a nice suit of
Clothes
for so little money we
Claim
the superiority our clothing deserves
Attention
while the prices are so very low that
From
Victoria to Nanaimo and from Westminster to Vancouver
Every Man
—AND—
Every Boy
ought to have a well dressed appearance.
Bargains this week:
Print shirts, 50 cents; boy's fine outing shirts, $1.00
Cameron
The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

COMBINATION COUPON.

America Photographed.

FOR EITHER PARTS 1, 2, 3 OR 4.

Bring or send this coupon with 10c. for each part to the Times office and the part or parts selected of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

This coupon is printed for the benefit of those who have not received the parts named above to enable them to get the series from the beginning.

Great Slaughtering Bankrupt Stock Sale

The proprietor of THE STANLEY HOUSE has puschased through an agent here at a great discount FIVE CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS consigned to W. S. Hampson & Co., which will be opened Saturday, April 14th.

This lot consists of Dress Goods, Prints, Blouse Silks, Hosery, Military Braids, Trimmings, Embroideries, Muslins, Etc.

These Goods will be marked the same as the present stock in plain red figures, at fully 50 per cent. less than they are usually sold at.

THIS IS A SNAP.

New Goods at about half price. Every lady in Victoria should see them.

THE STANLEY HOUSE,
Douglas Srreet.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF Refined Syrups and Sugars
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

PRICE LIST
(Applicable to Lots of not less than 10 Barrels or equal)

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅞c. per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅝c. "
	Granulated, " "	4½c. "
	Yellow, according to quality, "	3¾ to 4⅛c. "
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.	
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	3½c. per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	3⅝c. "
	5 " "	3¾c. "
	1 " Tins,	$2.00 each.
	½ " "	$4.25 per case of 10
	¼ " "	5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

NOTE—When you ask for B. C. Sugars, see that you get them. We guarantee their absolute purity, and their superiority to any other in the market. Compare and decide for yourself.

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufactuers.

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 5.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 5 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time.

Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may result for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

Dun's Review of Trade Prospects—Encouraging Improvements.

Improvement in business has continued since the president's veto, which has been sustained in the house. But the best news news of the week is the great decrease in the number and importance of failures, of which full returns are given for the first time by months in the quarterly statement on following pages. The number was 2,090 in January, 1,202 in February and 1,005 in March. The commercial liabilities were $31,320,867 in January, $17,930,419 in February and $14,730,893 in March. Nearly half the commercial liabilities were of firms failing during the first month; much more than half of the trading liabilities, 54 per cent., as the full statement shows, 42 per cent. of the manufacturing liabilities, and 49 per cent. of the other commercial liabilities. Moreover, nearly two-thirds of the banking liabilities were of failures in the first month, and over half of the railroad liabilities. Though the number of commercial failures, 4,297, in the United States, was never equalled in any quarter until the third of last year, the average of liabilities is only $14,800, which is lower than has appeared in the records of thirty-eight years at any time closely preceding a serious reverse. The degree of commercial soundness and health thereby indicated gives ground for hope that the liquidations consequent upon the disaster of 1893 have in a large measure been accomplished.

The signs of continuous improvement are more distinct than in the previous week, and are found elsewhere rather than in speculative markets. There is more buying for consumption, with more numerous demands for more immediate replacement of stocks, which does not yet stimulate an advance in prices, because consumption as yet by no means suffices to employ all productive capacity, but affords the safest basis for production.

There is some further increase in the working force employed in woollen manufactures and shoe industries, though not this week in the cotton mills, and the gain in iron work is small, although the strike of the Connelsville coke workers may not interrupt the manufacture for some weeks, as supplies on hand are said to be large. Prices in that industry are little changed, though in the west bar iron is irregular because the wages of puddlers in the valley have been reduced, and southern pig is quoted lower because of reduced freight rates. Some good contracts for rails are noticed at Chicago, and orders for finished products disclose shortness of stocks in all sections.

Cottons are steady, with more strength in print cloths and kindred fabrics. The demand for shoes is a little better, but shipments from Boston are still 15 per cent. less than a year ago, the cases also averaging of lower priced goods. The woollen mills at work are generally pushed by urgent orders from belated clothiers for spring goods, and about a dozen more mills have started. In dress goods the March business was nearly of normal proportions, but in these and other woollens the demand for fall goods is still far below the usual mark. Sales of wool at the three chief markets for the last two weeks have been 9,130,800 pounds, against 7,833,000, with some concessions to buyers, though stocks of the kind most in demand are running low. There is no change of importance in the manufacturing demand for minor metals. Prices of twine and rope have been reduced to the lowest ever known, 6 cents for Manila and 4 cents for Sisal cordage, presumably the beginning of active competition between the United States and the Good companies.

Wheat has been lifted about three cents by reports of serious injury to the plant, but the accounts are more than usually conflicting, and there is much uncertainty about the extent of the injury. Western receipts were 1,711,147 bushels for the week against 3,170,971 last year, but exports from Atlantic ports were but 759,445 bushels against 1,042,265 last year. Corn has declined one and a half cents with western receipts of 2,500,130 bushels. Pork illustrates the contrariness of the hog by rising half a dollar with lard a shade. The cotton market approaches stagnation with spot steady at 7 3-4 cents, but the receipts for the week exceed last year's, and still indicate a crop much above seven million bales.

Symptoms of change in money markets appear to indicate an increasing volume of trade. In Wall street there appears a somewhat larger supply of commercial paper from the interior, not of the first quality nor of large amounts, but enough to suggest that available funds in other markets have at last found more full employment. But the accumulation of idle money here does not yet diminish. Foreign exchange has suddenly advanced to the point at which gold could be exported without loss, owing to cessation of foreign purchases of stocks, but no gold is known to have been ordered for shipment. The exports of products from New York continue fairly large, but do not greatly exceed last year's, while the imports for the week were 43 per cent. less than a year ago. Customs receipts are still 41 per cent. less than last year for the month thus far, and internal receipts 7 per cent. less. There has been quite a flurry in the silver market, New York speculators having made game of the London markets and the smelters also, but nothing appears to warrant a substantial advance.

The usual quarterly payments, which vary with the condition of business less than settlements on current account, swelled exchanges for the first week of April, so that the decrease compared with last year was at all points 19.5 per cent., at New York, 21.2 per cent., and outside this city, 16.7 per cent. Whether this is the beginning of lasting improvement it is too early to determine. But there is no decided gain in railroad earnings, which decreased 14.4 per cent. for the first week in April against 12 per cent. in March. The failures for the past week have been 249 in the United States against 195 last year, and 26 in Canada against 28 last year.

TO PASS THROUGH CANADA.

Globe Trotter Griffith, of England, May Get Round the World in 66 Days.

Mr. George Griffith, of England, who recently left London for the purpose of lowering the record around the world, will, within the next two weeks, pass across Canada on his homeward journey. Since Nellie Bly went around the world in 74 days, the record has not been broken. Mr. Griffith expects, by availing himself of the C. P. R. and its new line of steamers across the Pacific ocean, to accomplish the trip in 66 days, or in eight days less than Nellie Bly. Here is what a recent issue of the London Globe says in regard to Mr. Griffith's trip: By an extraordinary combination of circumstances it was possible for any one leaving London yesterday to get around the world, weather and other circumstances permitting, in 66 days—or in eight days less time than the present record, which now stands at 74, to the credit of a lady journalist, Miss Nellie Bly, of the New York World. Miss Bly travelled by the eastern route—that is to say, from New York via Liverpool, London, Calais, Brindisi and the Suez canal. At 11 o'clock yesterday Mr. George Griffith, who had already been round the world three times, and with whom the writer had a chat a few moments prior to his departure, left Charing Cross for the purpose of reducing the existing record to 66 days. "Do you seriously imagine it possible to circumvent the globe in 66 days, when three years ago it was found impossible to accomplish the task in less than 74 days, travelling at the greatest speed?" was the first question put. "Most decidedly, provided trains and steamers do their duty according to schedule," replied Mr. Griffith. Schedules allow, as far as steamers are concerned, a slight margin for weather and accidents, that is to say, sometimes they arrive a little ahead of schedule time. It is to that that I am trusting, plus a few hours between connections. The combination of connections of which I am availing myself has only been found after months of examination of time tables and sailing lists, and it is the only time that will occur in its present series probably for several years to come. It gets me to Yokohama the day before the departure of the Canadian Pacific steamer for Victoria. These steamers only leave fortnightly. My longest wait for schedule time is at Yokohama, where I shall have under 12 hours. In other words, the steamer has, after travelling 9,195 miles, to arrive within half a day of its appointed time, or my whole object will be frustrated." "That being your longest wait," what is your shortest?" "Ten minutes at Montreal, where the sleeping car portion of the Inter-ocean express is timed to get in at 8.30 a. m. The Delaware & Hudson train leaves for New York at 8.40. If I succeed in catching this the thing is done; if not I shall have to wait until 6.20 p.m., and then I shall have an exciting time to New York, and the berth of the steamer New York—in fact, a nominal 12 hours' journey will have to be done in 12 1-2 hours, including a cab ride from the New York Central station down to the quay. Once on the deck of the New York, and, bar accidents, the world's record will be lowered to 66 days, and possibly even 65. Altogether I shall have travelled 21,296 miles, and I estimate that the trip will cost about £250. I shall not avail myself of any special means of transit, as my object is to prove that it can be done by the ordinary means of travel. According to the time tables and schedules the task is possible, but only by starting to-day."

Lincoln's Literary Experiments.

Under the title of Lincoln's Literary Experiments, the April number of The Century contains an article designed to show the self-educational process by which the great president of the United States attained his power of literary expression. Of course he wrote verses. Macaulay has observed that nearly every man who acquired any faculty of expression will be found to have played with rhymes. It is no kinder to Lincoln than it would be to the majority of men to unearth these early literary experiments, but it is certainly interesting to the general reader. Besides these hitherto unpublished verses, The Century also publishes an early lecture of Lincoln's and fragments embodying notes for lectures. In the notes for a law lecture occurs this passage vindicating lawyers and holding up a high ideal for law students: "There is a vague popular belief that lawyers are necessarily dishonest. I say vague, because when we consider to what extent confidence and honors are reposed in and conferred upon lawyers by the people, it appears improbable that their impression of dishonesty is very distinct and vivid. Yet the impression is common, almost universal. Let no young man choosing the law for a calling for a moment yield to the popular belief—resolve to be honest at all events; and if in your own judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave."

Mr. Du Maurier on His Arts.

Mr. Du Maurier gave a charming lecture on "Social Pictorial Satire" in London the other day. When he began to work for Punch, he said, he was allotted the drawing-rooms and the nurseries of the well-to-do, and told not to be too desperately funny. He was to be the romantic tenor of Mr. Punch's opera bouffe company, while Keene was to sing the comic songs. He liked his drawing-room portion, because it was his own; yet he found his material for portraiture more interesting than funny; and it required a good deal of cooking before it was made palatable for publication. If he had not had eyesight so weak that he could not bear ordinary daylight without tinted glasses, he would have liked to take his incidents from the lower walks of London life. He had been originally intended for a chemist, and worked in the laboratory of University College under Dr. Williamson, who admired the caricatures he drew of students and masters—the doctor didn't see them all—but told him he would make a shocking bad chemist. He accordingly left University College and went back to his native Paris, where he studied art in the same academy as Poynter and Whistler, and then proceeded to Antwerp, where he had Alma Tadema for a fellow-student.

A little later he had the misfortune to lose the sight of one eye completely—perhaps it was the eye which drew the funny caricatures which the doctor had not seen. For that reason he begged his audience to be to his faults a little blind, and to his virtues very kind. After the lecture photographs were exhibited of John Leech (at whose funeral in Kensal Green Mr. Du Maurier had stood by the side of Charles Dickens, and whose initials are carved on Punch's table, over a tiny bottle inclosing a leech, and next to those of Thackeray), Charles Keene, Richard Doyle's frontispiece for Punch (the present one) and a number of sketches and cartoons illustrative of their special work.

War! on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Ltd
TRADE CELEBRATED CUTLERY
MARK JAS. HUTTON & Co MONTREAL & TORONTO
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

YOUR FRIENDS IN THE EAST

Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia .....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

—IS—

A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

WEEKLY, six months - - $1.00
WEEKLY, one year - - - $2.00

Sample copies sent free to any address. All orders should be addressed to

The TIMES P. & P. Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar.	12 30 P M	5 30 P M		VICTORIA	Lv.	8 00 A M	2 00 P M	
	12 36	5 36	1	SWITCH		7 54	1 54	1
	12 46	5 46	3	BURNSIDE		7 44	1 44	3
	12 51	5 51	4	COLQUITZ		7 39	1 39	4
	12 54	5 54	5	GOLDSTREAM		7 36	1 36	5
	1 00 A M	6 00	6	SCHOOL HOUSE		7 30	1 30	6
	1 04	6 04	7	SHAWNIGAN LAKE		7 26	1 26	7
	1 14	6 14	9	COBBLE HILL		7 16	1 16	9
	1 20	6 20	10	McPHERSON'S		7 10	1 10	10
	1 26	6 26	12	KOKSILAH		7 04	1 04	12
	1 31	6 31	13	DUNCANS		6 59	12 59	13
	1 41	6 41	15	COBBLE HILL		6 49	12 49	15
	1 46	6 46	16	SOMENOS		6 44	12 44	16
	1 51	6 51	17	QUAMICHAN		6 39	12 39	17
	2 00 P M	7 00 P M	19	CHEMAINUS		6 30 A M	12 30 P M	19
	2 15	7 15	23	NANAIMO		6 15	12 15	23
Lv.	2 30 P M	7 30 P M	26	WELLINGTON	Ar.	6 00 A M	12 00 P M	26
Ar.	2 35 P M	7 35 P M	27	NORTHFIELD	Lv.	5 55 A M	11 55 A M	27

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

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Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

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3 00 am	Lv	82	...Seattle....	28 Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...Tacoma...	94 Lv	8 00 am

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Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

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INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Notes From the Columns of the Upper Country Press.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Two parties of prospectors fitted out this week for the North Thompson.

J. Genelle's saw mill at Tapper Siding is running at its full capacity. Considerable lumber is being shipped to points east and west.

It is likely that work will start on a new stone and iron bride on the C. P. R. across the Columbia river at Revelstoke, before the summer is past. R. Marpole, superintendent of the division, and H. J. Cambie, engineer of the division, have gone up to obtain further data with a view to preparing the plans.

A week ago as a box car came into Kamloops from the coast, it was found to be open and inside was a man who had stolen a ride from the Mission. He was placed under arrest for breaking the seal of the car in transit and was sent to jail by G. C. Tunstall, S. M., for 35 days.

J. E. Saucier has five men engaged on his new steamer, and by Saturday it will be ready for the planking. It is expected to be running by May 10. He has the contract for bringing down 60 tons of ore from the North Thompson, which will be ready about May 15. The steamer will be 84 feet over all, and capable of carrying a large cargo.

Relying on the expectation that the mining bill would pass the legislature as it was introduced, two or three prospectors left Kamloops believing they would not be required to do their assessment work on their claims before next year. Now the exemption clause has been struck out, and their friends are afraid they may unknowingly forfeit their rights.

It is currctly reported that papers will be started shortly in Chilliwhack and other places merely for election purposes, and afterwards consigned to the journalistic bone yard.

Mr. Saucier has just received a letter from le Bouthelier, of Montreal, who was out to British Columbia two years ago, and who now has a colony of 16 well-to-do farmers from France, who purpose settling on lind in British Columbia. They would take only from 50 to 100 acres each, but would cultivate it in a very thorough manner, raising chiefly fruit. The Count was wishing to make arrangements to be taken around the country in the new steamer. They expect to be in Kamloops before the end of May.

Mr. Allan came to Kamloops yesterday morning from Savona, bringing with him a sack of copper ore and cinnabar. He with his partner, S. McCartney, bought a copper claim seven miles from Savona, and during the past few weeks he has been sinking a shaft there, which is now 16 feet down, all the way going through a body of rich ore. The partners intend to go on developing the claim. Mr. Allan reports that the cinnabar claim at Savona is under bond for $36,000, and meanwhile it is being developed. Men are engaged driving a tunnel to strike the vein, so that hoisting will not be required. Col. Christopher is on the ground and one of his partners has gone to New York to raise money to take up the bond and further develop the mine.

(Golden Era.)

Fred Bowman's train got in with potatoes from Tobacco Plains and Charles Chapman's boat also got in. The latter reports the Kootenay river very low.

The Rev. N. Coccola is holding a mission at Windermere.

There is a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians.

The hon. provincial secretary will shortly visit his constituents here.

The glove contest on Saturday night last between two men named Cuffe and Donaldson caused considerable excitement in town. Hon. P. W. Aylmer, J. P., was chosen by the contestants as an impartial referee and to further show the public that it would be a fair fight they promised to donate all the gate money to the Golden Hospital in the event of the referee declaring the fight to be a fraud, so as to make this sure Mr. Harry Connacher, the honorary secretary of the hospital consented to collect the entrance money. Cuffe gave Donaldson a smash under the ear in the third round that made him claw grass. Cuffe was declared the winner.

HYPNOTIC EXPERIMENTS.

A Professor Attempts to Cure Patients at the Asylum—Tests Fail.

Prof. J. W. Sutherland, hypnotist and mind reader, called at the provincial asylum for the insane, says the Columbian, and asked to see the medical superintendent, Dr. Bentley. The doctor granted an interview, in which the professor stated that he was possessed of certain powers of hypnotism whereby he had been enabled to give great relief to many people suffering in mind and body. He had not made a scientific study of hypnotism, he said, but the power came to him in some unexplainable way, and the peculiarity was that when by means of his undefinable powers pains in other people were relieved he subsequently suffered the same pains, but in an increased degree. He asked Dr. Bentley's permission to exert his influence on some of his patients, feeling confident he could cure disease of the brain in any whose will was not stronger than his own.

Dr. Bentley has necessarily made hypnotism a study, and though he does not practice it himself was willing to give Prof. Sutherland an opportunity to benefit any of the patients, with a view of ascertaining the results from a scientific point of view. Not wishing to bear the whole responsibility, the doctor invited several other medical gentlemen to be present, and ten o'clock this morning was fixed for the test.

The professor arrived at the asylum this morning shortly after the hour fixed and no time was lost in beginning operations. Dr. Bentley, Dr. DeWolf Smith, Mr. Phillips, the steward, and a member of the press were present. Prof. Sutherland asked for a patient with lighter hair than his own, and one with auburn locks was brought in. This man is suffering from religio-mania. For several years prior to his brain giving way he had been studying religious works, and finally became crazed. He is now under the impression that he was sent to institute a new religion.

The patient was placed in a chair, and submitted willingly to the professor's direction. A more childlike and bland subject could not have been selected. Sutherland first made a few light passes over the patient's temples, then from the forehead back, and then over the sides of the head again. These passes were continued for several minutes, when, no effect being apparent, the professor threw off his coat, called for a glass of water, and wetting his hands, redoubled his efforts to place the patient under hypnotic influence. Half an hour's hard work failed to accomplish the desired end, and the operator gave up the attempt and asked for an easier subject. Dr. Bentley suggested to the professor that he might walk over to the recreation grounds and choose for himself. Accordingly the whole party went over, and from some forty patients one of exceedingly weak intellect, mild as a lamb and harmless as a canary, was chosen. The attempt on this subject, however, was no more successful than that on the first, and Dr. Bentley declared the experiments at an end, being convinced the professor was hardly so far advanced in the science as he had been led to believe by his conversation. Sutherland said he could hypnotize the man in, probably, three or four hours, but the doctor evidently thought life was too short, and declined to allow the tests to proceed further.

LOST A FORTUNE.

$200,000 Worth of Ambergris—A Cook's Lost Opportunity.

Harry T. Read, who was reported by the Columbian to have thrown away as worthless a mass of ambergris valued at $200,000, was at the time acting as cook on board the steamer Capilano, which was under charter to the Westminster Fish Company, to ply between West minster and Queen Charlotte Sound, carrying halibut. While in Queen Charlotte Sound waiting for fish Mr. Read took one of the ship's boats and went for a pull. While paddling about he brought the boat alongside a mass of dull yellow stuff, the peculiar smell of which attracted his attention, and with the aid of a gaff he got it aboard and took it to the Capilano, where it was got on deck. Everybody on board had a look at it, but no one knew what it was, and on the next day on the homeward trip, while off Goschen island, the captain took an axe, cut it in two and threw it overboard. The weight was fully two hundred pounds, and as the value of ambergris is $65 per ounce, the "throw away" cost Mr. Read over $200,000. That it was ambergris there appears to be no doubt. Mr. Read and his friends are endeavoring to get a steamer to go north and recover the fortune so unluckily thrown away.

A GREAT NATURAL BRIDGE.

It is in West Kootenay and the Span is 264 Feet.

On the west side of the Lower Arrow lake, on the Columbia river, West Kootenay, about 20 miles north of Robson, passengers on the steamboats observe a dark patch on the rocks some 1,500 feet from the shore; it looks like the entrance to a cave and such it has been believed to be. But it was recently visited by Mr. James Hays, a much respected miner and prospector, who made his way across the bush-covered space, and found that the little dark patch grew ominously in size and at last resolved itself into a gigantic cyclopedean arch of perfect form and extraordinary dimensions.

Mr. Haks produced a matter-of-fact tape line and proceeded to measure the dimensions of this natural stucture and to consider its relation to its surroundings. It is composed of grey granite, allied to syenite; it raises abruptly from the level ground, though the mountains at the back are of the same formation, and thus rears its whole height above the level of the adjacent ground. The piers on each side are 20 feet high, when the arch begins to spring and rises in the centre to a height of 90 xfeet above the ground. The distance from pier to pier is 264 feet, and this enormous span is covered by a roof of granite 30 feet wide and varying in thickness from 10 feet at the sides to 12 feet in the centre. The form of the arch is that of a rainbow, the under side being smooth, but not water-worn, and without angles or bosses. It is cracked in radiating lines which divide the centre into self-supporting keystones, but the joints are quite close, without fissure between them. The sides of the piers are as smooth as the arch, and great firs and cedars grow beneath the arch. Dirt banks on each side of the massive piers form easy grades to the top of the arch, which is clean solid rock, and it is thus possible to drive a team either under it or over it.

This remarkable monolith does not appear to have been caused by the wearing away of rocks around it, nor by having fallen from a higher level, but seems to have either been elevated en masse or left standing on the subsidence of the surrounding land.—Nelson Tribune.

Why Rats Gnaw Continually.

Have you any idea why it is that rats, mice and squirrels are continually gnawing at something? They do not do this from "pure devilment," as people generally imagine, but because they are forced to. Animals of that class, especially the rats, have teeth which continue to grow as long as their owner lives. In the human species the teeth are developed from pulps, which are absorbed and disappear as soon as the second set are full grown, but in the case of the much maligned rat the pulp supply is perpetual and is continually secreting materials by which the incisors gain in length. This being the case, the poor creature is obliged to keep up his regular gnawing operations in order to keep his teeth ground off to the proper length. —St. Louis Republic.

London, April 23.—Timothy Healy, the noted Nationalist member of parliament, will retire from public life after the dissolution of the present parliament. While no official statement has been made concerning his future movements, one of his friends is responsible for the report that he intends to identify himself with newspaper work in the United States.

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MEMBERS AND FREE PASSES.

A Bribe That Robs Legislators of Their Independence.

When Mr. Mulock introduced the bill to regulate ocean freight on cattle, the dealers in Montreal sneered at what they considered his presumption in meddling with affairs he did not understand, and the Montreal Star promptly published a cable dispatch to the effect that the dealers in England were laughing at him. As the Montreal dealers have since practically confessed that he knew better what he was about than they did, it is presumed the laugh in England has by this time got around to the other side of the face. He has since introduced another bill, but of this one we have not heard that it has provoked anything like laughter. It is very short, containing but two clauses. The first one reads:

"No member of the senate or of the house of commons shall be carried, by any railway, to and from Ottawa in connection with his attendance at the session of parliament, either free or at any rate less than that allowed to the general public."

The second is merely an amendment of the declaration which it is necessary to make in respect to sessional indemnity and mileage. It is a short bill but full of matter, and so far the persons concerned have not been known to grow merry over it. In fact, the popular belief is that it has had a contrary effect, and that silent curses have been evoked on the head of the too scrupulous member for North York. It is no news, perhaps, to the electors who send members to parliament to be told that these very fine gentry are in the yearly habit of travelling to Ottawa with passes in their pockets and drawing their mileage as if they had paid their way. At ten cents a mile, the rate allowed, this in many case amounts up to a considerable sum. A British Columbia member for example, whose residence is 2800 miles from Ottawa, draws $560 in mileage, although he has been carried to the capital on a free pass. The amounts in the cases of our Northwest members are by no means insignificant, and with the exception of Senator Boulton, who is understood to have returned his pass, every man Jack of them travels to Ottawa and return without any charge for railway fare. It is a species of petty thieving, of course, but as it has been sanctioned by long usage the members experience no difficulty in reconciling their consciences to it. They think the mileage is a legitimate perquisite, although they must of necessity know that they draw it under a false pretence. The law intends that the gentlemen who give their time to parliamentary affairs at Ottawa shall not be out of pocket; it is not proposed to recompense them, but merely to indemnify them against loss. Therefore the law allows them a thousand dollars each to maintain them in a suitable manner while in attendance at the sessions, and it further provides that the country shall also pay their way to and from the capital at the very liberal rate of ten cents a mile. It does not cost ten cents a mile to travel in Canada, including railway and sleeping fares and meals on the way; but the country cannot afford to split half-pennies in matters of this kind, and accordingly a liberal allowance is made.

It has been the policy of the C. P. R. since its inauguration to keep members of parliament and local legislatures in its pay, and no sooner is a member elected than he is presented with a pass. This may not be the invariable rule in the case of provincial legislators, but it is the unfailing practice in the case of members of the commons and senate. The other railways have followed the example of the C. P. R., and the sum of it is that every session members come flocking to Ottawa from all directions with a railway retainer in their pockets. This is so corrupting that it is infinitely worse than the petty thieving which follows. A member of parliament should be above the contemptible fraud of taking mileage under such circumstances, but when he sits in parliament with a railway pass in his pocket he has sold his independence. This is especially true in the case of the C. P. R., which is in attendance every session knocking at the door of parliament for some legislative favor. How can these men act independently, and hold the scales evenly between the company and the country, when they have accepted the company's bribe? For that it is, look at it how we may. It is a bribe and it is intended as a bribe. These favors are bestowed in expectation of favors to be returned. What are members of parliament, that they should be singled out as a class to whom railways should give the privilege of free transportation? It cannot be that they are objects of charity, for however little is to be said in praise of some of them they are not tramps, and beggars, nor are they selected because of their poverty. And there is the less reason for charity in their case in the fact that the country has already provided that they shall be taken to Ottawa and sent home again at the public expense. The railways give them passes to gain favor with them, to put them under a compliment, to earn their gratitude under a sense of obligation, and therefore the transaction is a bribe. Does anyone suppose that the Northwest members would be so silent in the face of the complaints against the freight rates if they had not, for the time, sold themselves to the C. P. R., their free railway passes being the consideration? With those passes in their pockets they are not free men. That is worse than the petty thieving which is committed when taking mileage under the false pretence of having paid their fares, though this itself is so bad that a stop should be put to it. It is to be hoped Mr. Mulock's bill will become law. It is an honest measure, intended to make members manly and independent. But it will not pass. It will give the house a bad quarter of an hour to get around it; members will squirm when the division bell rings, and they will swallow their pride and keep the bribe.—Winnipeg Nor'Wester.

Fans of the Orient.

A frivolous fan
Of festive Japan
Unfolded its wonders to me.

In no other part of the world is the fan an article of so great importance as in the east; this is not alone due to the climate, which makes it a necessity for "cooling the air," but to the especial significance attached to it as a symbol of authority, and in some cases as an emblem of royalty.

The origin of the open fan, which the Japanese call uchiwa and the Chinese shan, is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Chinese claim that it was brought into use in the Celestial Empire by a ruler who came to the Dragon Throne B. C. 2697. Where it came from they do not state, but we find it mentioned in the literature of the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, and specimens have been exhumed from their buried cities. The early Greeks must have become accustomed to its use, as we find various representations of it on vases and other articles of decorations belonging to them. Historians disagree as to its origin, as well as to the date thereof. Some claim that the wings and tails of birds made the first fans; others that the leaves of trees made the original cooling apparatus. Feather fans are certainly of ancient date, but it is not at all improbable that Eve, whose inventive genius fashioned gowns of fig leaves, made use of the broad leaf of the palm for "moving the air and cooling herself."—Laura B. Starr, in April Godey's.

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THREE LOTS, 60x146 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($600) or single $225 each. Postoffice box 361.
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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
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Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
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HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
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Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

DAVIE AT COWICHAN.

The Premier Fires His First Shot in the Election Campaign.

He Takes Major Mutter to Task for Showing Some Independence.

Duncan's April 21.—The agricultural hall was comfortably filled with the electors of Cowichan at Hon. Theodore Davie's meeting this evening. Mr. Duncan took the chair and called upon the attorney-general to address the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Davie stated that he intended addressing the electors in every portion of the province, but that he considered it only right that his own constituency should be the first to hear him publicly explain political matters. He said some of the issues raised by his opponents were sound and some were unsound, and that he would answer them briefly. He intended during the campaign to defend himself and his government and not to make attacks. The opponents of the government took advantage of the hard times to criticise the government for the country's debt, but notwithstanding the assertions of their adversaries the credit of the province was second in the money markets of the world. He defended the action of the government in spending the intestate estates fund and other funds, as it did not have to borrow so long as it used these funds. He compared the debt of the province with that of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver to show the debt of the province was not an extraordinary one. He accused Mr. Beaven of using the whole of the intestate estates fund without having the right to do so, as his government was not paying for it. The premier then dealt with the Nakusp & Slocan railway matter. He said the charges against the government were utterly hollow. Its opponents were even so rabid that in the end they accused the members of the government of personal corruption. They had the opportunity of calling the members of the government before a committee of the house, and it would not be a whitewashing committee, as the minority would have every opportunity of inquiring into the matter and the evidence would have been made public. The opposition would not have been ruled out of order had they moved for a royal commission. However, the commission was appointed. Both its members were above reproach and never interfered in politics. Mr. Davie then quoted numerous figures to show the government's arrangements with the Nakusp & Slocan railway company were all right. The Nakusp & Slocan matter was a very difficult one to explain, but he advised the electors to read his speeches on the matter, which he had printed, and which he would be pleased to send to any elector who might drop him a card. He answered the charge that the road was not being built in a proper manner by saying that all railway contractors would scamp their work if they got a chance, but it was impossible for them to do so in this case, as the road had to be built acceptably to the C. P. R., the Dominion government and the provincial government. He dealt with the conversion of the debt of the province, and stated that in this, as in other matters, Mr. Beaven's policy was to tell half truths, and a man who tells half truths can tell big lies. Mr. Davie declared that Cowichan could gain no advantage from joining the opposition with Beaven as leader, and warned the electors that if they did so the prosperity of the district would end. The government always gave Cowichan liberal appropriations, and opposition talk would not give the district roads, streets and bridges. The roads in Cowichan were better than in other districts, thanks to the government. Things would have been immeasurably worse for the district had the opposition been in power. He had interested himself in the improvement of the Cowichan river and had instructed Mr. Hasham to secure the services of a thoroughly skilled engineer to see what should be done in the matter. In closing he said that the election was approaching and that he had nothing to fear and trusted in the good sense of the people to return him and his party, as he had a straightforward tale to tell and they were going to march to victory like well trained soldiers through a mob, as the opposition were.

Mr. Croft, after thanking the electors for past honors, said he was not a candidate for re-election.

Dr. Lewis Hall stated that he had been asked by a number of the electors to stand for the district, but as he had not time to conduct a personal canvass he would not offer himself as a candidate.

Major Mutter, of Somenos, on rising to speak, was greeted with applause. He said what Cowichan wanted was a resident member who could look after the interests of the district. The attorney-general had told them a great deal about railways which they did not understand, but what they were interested in was what concerned the district in general and the repairing of the Cowichan river in particular. He criticized the action of the government for its lack of interest in the matter. He took the attorney general to task for the statement that he had made in public in Nanaimo to the effect that the country was not adapted for sheep raising. The attorney-general might know a great deal about law, but he knew nothing about sheep-raising, and he (Major Mutter) believed the country to be particularly adapted for that industry. He asked the suffrage of the people as an independent supporter of the government. That did not mean, as the Colonist stated, that he would be an oppositionist. The Colonist seemed to take it for granted it knew everything, and he thought it did the government more harm than good.

A Voice—How about panthers?

Major Mutter thought that the government should give a larger bonus for the destruction of panthers.

Another Voice—How about the fifth portfolio?

The major told them to ask the attorney-general that.

Mr. Sutton stated that he was known to the electors of Cowichan, having delivered a lecture on phrenology there some time ago and read the heads of most of the people. He therefore knew that they were wise enough to know on which side their bread was buttered and wise enough to support the government which gave them such liberal appropriations. He warned the electors to beware of the opposition, for if they got into power they would be sure to squeeze Cowichan. Cowichan should send two government supporters, as they can get more for the district than opposition members can. Ontario is obtaining nearly all her revenue from timber, and the government of the day should encourage lumbering industries. He patted the government on the back for its action in the Nakusp & Slocan matter. He took exception to the statements made by Major Mutter. A man is not independent in the house. He must obey the demands of his constituents and the party which he supports. He was running as a supporter of the government.

Mr. Davie, on rising a second time, showed considerable "enthusiasm." He said there was not the slightest use for the electors to return him and not return one who would agree with him. He thoroughly repudiated Major Mutter as a government candidate. He blamed the Flockmasters' Association, of which the major is a member, for sending a letter criticizing the statements of the opposition papers. He was working quietly to pave the way so that the government might take action in improving the Cowichan river. He had an amendment inserted in the drainage and dyking act which enabled the government to give aid to municipalities, and when they received the report of the engineer on the Cowichan river he would take advantage of the clause to secure help for the repairing of the river. Raising his voice, the attorney-general "enthusiastically" said: "I tell you once for all I don't want the support of such men as Major Mutter, who criticizes my actions. I do not want the support of a man who will go about exposing my fallacies when he sees fit. I do not want a slavish support, but I want a colleague who will advise me, not one who will ridicule me in public, and I tell you if you elect Major Mutter you had better not elect me." He stated further that he was not responsible for what was in the Colonist, and whether it was right or wrong was a matter of opinion.

Major Mutter regretted that the premier felt insulted in the matter, as he wished to conduct the campaign in a gentlemanly way, and he thought the premier had no right to personally abuse him. The attorney-general's speech was practically supporting the other candidate. If the attorney-general did not wish to be returned with him the best thing the electors could do was to not return the attorney-general. He would give no man nor party a slavish support, nor would he be dictated to. He intended to use his own judgment and to preserve his independence; at the same time he was willing to give the government an independent support in public matters.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting adjourned.

It was rumored that a requisition was being prepared asking Mr. Croft to run again, and should the requisition be a strong one no doubt he will do so. There are now three candidates in the field, the attorney-general, W. J. Sutton and Major Mutter. The consensus of opinion in the district is that in a three-cornered fight Major Mutter will defeat Mr. Sutton. It is not probable that there will be any opposition candidates in the field.

Locust Plague Threatened.

New York, April 23.—The locusts appeared by thousands yesterday, coming up through holes in the ground, which looked as though made with a cane, and varying from one to three feet in depth. At sunset the larvae retired into these holes. If the weather is warm they will be able to climb this week, and the destruction to young foliage will begin. Most of the grubs which came out yesterday were very lively. They are precisely like those which appeared in 1877. The larvae under the moss have been sheltered in perfectly formed clay nests similar to those of wasps. The average depth at which they are now found is one foot, showing that they have traveled from two to three feet within two weeks. Large numbers have been discovered in Illinois and Missouri within a few days.

Outgoing Passengers.

The steamship Queen sails for San Francisco at 8 o'clock to-night. She will have the following cabin passengers from Victoria: J. P. Fay wife and child, Mrs. P. C. Dunlevy, Miss Dunlevy, Mrs. Croft, Miss Dunsmuir, Mrs. A. Bridgman, Miss M. Doane, Mrs. Cuthbert, F. C. Holden, W. G. McKenzie, Mrs. E. R. Lowe, Miss E. Carter, A. J. Bridgman, A. S. Hall, B. Haigh, George V. Fraser and Mrs. A. M. Fraser.

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$20.00 per ton.

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125 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA B.C.

NEW PASTOR.

Discussion On the Call of Rev. W. L. Clay to St. Andrew's Pulpit.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria was held in St. Andrew's church Sunday school room this afternoon, Moderator Macrae, of Nanaimo, in the chair.

Dr. Campbell, A. B. Winchester and J. T. Bethune were the members of the Presbytery present. Clerk of Presbytery Macrae read the notice calling the meeting. The meeting, he said, was to appoint a pastor to the vacant pulpit of St. Andrew's. The congregation had given a call to Rev. W. L. Clay, of Moosejaw, N. W. T., and the amount of the stipend was placed at $2,500. A bond of that amount had been filed with Presbytery. The call had been signed by 137 members and 47 adherents of the church.

The regular papers were laid on the table, and by motion the call was accepted as a regular gospel call.

R. B. McMicking said the reason the call should be sustained was on account of the large number of names. The number of the congregation of St. Andrew's was 240, of which number 180 had signed the call.

Mr. Hogarth said there was need of immediate action. Many of the congregation had left St. Andrew's church and joined other churches. At the present time the congregation was somewhat disorganized, but he was glad to say the majority of the congregation had remained true to St. Andrew's.

Mr. McMicking said it would be disastrous to the congregation if the call was not sustained. The congregation was scattering.

Clerk Macrae said the last statistical report showed a communion roll of 400, and the call had only been signed by 137.

Mr. McMicking said that 36 had been cancelled, 27 had taken out demits and 104 were out of the city. That reduced the available signatures to the number of 233.

Clerk Macrae said the disparity in the number of signatures would not be favorably considered by Regina Presbytery. Regina Presbytery had not the advantage of the local knowledge of the situation.

Mr. Bethune said the return last year was 394.

Clerk Macrae said the disparity was still over 100.

Mr. Hogarth contended it was impossible to correctly estimate the number of communicants.

Dr. Campbell asked if all who would sign had signed the call.

Mr. McMicking replied in the negative. The majority of names had been signed at the church doors.

Moderator Macrae asked if the congregation had been thoroughly canvassed; if any one had refused to sign, and their reasons.

Mr. McMicking and Mr. Hogarth said there were quite a number who had not heard Mr. Clay and did not care to sign.

Moderator Macrae said he understood that quite a number had refused to sign and that an extensive canvass had not been made.

Mr. Hogarth said some had refused to sign because they did not know whether Mr. Clay was a temperance man.

At the time of going to press the question was under consideration.

Check Full of Sin.

Lexington, Ky., April 23.—Miss Ballard's chances for collecting her $15,000 judgment against Col. Breckinridge are quite poor. Although the colonel was known to be wealthy before the trial, such disposition has been made of his estate during the progress of the legal battle that there is very great doubts as to whether he could be forced to produce a fifteenth of the judgment sum.

The Warrimoo left Sydney on Wednesday last. She has 40 saloon and 50 steerage passengers. She has 50 tons of freight for Victoria.

The Empress of China left Yokohama for Victoria on Friday.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—Otis Sprague, J A Anderson, Jas Parsons, Amos Ross, J Myer, J S Latimer, J Griffiths, W P Ward and wife, T N Haller, Geo King, J C Humbert, E A Chase, Geo Evans, C Luddridge, J Flemming, Mrs Benson, Capt Beck, S Hirsch, H Stanley, Gon Loy, Mrs Wheeler, R A Bole, Mrs Hunt, Wm Stewart.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—R Reid, J Deas, M Flaherty, A Hall, M Fitzgerald, Mrs McPherson, A F Cook, J Moore, A Byrne, Miss Newton, C A Godson, R E Cooper, C D Rand, F C Cotton, Capt Gaudin, E V Austin, J E Chipman, A Stevenson, W Farrell, W J Armstrong, A R Davies, J Marks, W R Lange, C R Long, A A Shaw, Mrs Calhoun, John Wilson, T P McHugh, M Cohen, F E Tilley, W Parks, W R Smith, H H Davidson, G C Gal, H A Gibbs, Mrs Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Wm Morris, Miss Forth.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—April 21—A F Cook, J J Lombard, A C Cunningham and wife, R Richards, J S Hicks, B Van Volkenburg and wife, W Casey, G C Shaw, J B Jones, E M Stewe and wife, Eliza Booth, A W Rowland, R Stoht, J Robbins, M E Dowas, J S Bradby, Mrs Harper, S Madison, J W McIntosh.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—John Parker, Gilmore & McC, J Peterson.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—C B & Co, Nat Elec T Co, R P Rithet & Co, C & O T Co, S H, R Layritz, J R McKenzie, Naval S Keeper, J Piercy & Co, D Spencer, Loewenberg & Co, Major Rawstorne, Turner B & Co, B C Paper Mfg Co, Lenz & Leiser, G C Shaw & Co, Gilmore & McC, Martin & Robertson, W Smyth, Hudsons Bay Co, B Williams, Royal Can Pkg Co, A B Erskine, J H Todd, J B Jackson, Langley & Co, H Clay, A McGregor & Son, E Moore, W S Gore, D Campbell, Mrs G C King, W H Dier, H Gribble, M W Waitt & Co, E G Prior & Co, Geo Jackson, H Mansell, Fell & Co, Col Ind Dev, W Duncan, A E McNaughton, M R Smith, Vale & Brooks, G H Maynard, Clarke & Pearson, T N Hibben & Co, Weller Bros, Mrs W Heritage, E C Shepard, S Leiser, Marvin & Tilton, Ames Holden Co, H A Lilley, J W Creighton, J W Mellor, J H Falconer, S Reid, J Fullerton, R Lettice, R McDonald, A Dadoward, M Marks, Thos Earle, Dom Cartridge Co, J Leahy, J Mitchell, Matthews R & T, Spratt & Gray, T P McHugh, W J Dwyer, Dom Exp Co.

Per Str. Walla Walla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, Alice & Ault, A McGregor & Son, Bank B N A, B Levy, Cairn Bros, Can Pac Nav Co, C Spratt, D H Ross, Erskine Wall & Co, E G Prior & Co, Estate G Morison, Fell & Co, F Carne Jr, Gam Fook Yuen, Hudson Bay Co, H J Brady & Co, J H Todd & Co, J & A Clearihue, J Braden & Son, Johns Bros, John Cook, J Barnsley & Co, H S Fairall Brewery, H Morse, Victoria Brewg Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—April 21—McMillan & Hamilton, J H & Son, Brackman & Ker M Co, E P Ferostor, A & W Wilson, Geo Vienna.

In consequence of winter diet and lack of open air exercise, the whole physical mechanism becomes impaired. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take at this season of the year, to strengthen the appetite, invigorate the system, and expel all impurities from the blood.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. Brockwell, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy these boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

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Policies written during the year, 6,744 members. Dividends, $174,000.	
Insurance written during the year	[illegible]656,600 00
Emergency or surplus fund	[illegible]027,706 08
Amount carried to surplus fund during the year	236,362 29
Amount paid in losses during the year	1,511,868 72

Total amount paid in losses since organization was $8,464,272.57. Out of this amount over $100,000 was paid out in Canada during the year of 1893. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association is so familiar to the people of the United States and Canada all know it stands well to the head of Life Insurance companies. In the good work of this association scarcely an hour passes that its beneficent actions is not called into force. There is no company that has ever done such good work, and establishes beyond peradventure a high standing with its policy holders, an army of people. The claim of the company to the public notice is first security; the company has deposited $50,000 with the Dominion government for the security of the Canadian policy holders.

Geo. G. Bigger is the provincial manager and a hard worker, being traveling agent in British Columbia for seven years. He is well known, having written many thousand dollars worth of insurance in six months for his company. This speaks well for the able management of the company in having selected a good first class rustler. Mr. Bigger is an energetic young man of good reputation and an active member in the I.O.O.F.

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Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

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The cheap and vile-smelling matches
That splutter and will not light
Can no more be compared with
E. B. Eddy's matches than a tallow
Candle compares with electric light.

"Telegraph," "Telephone" and "Parlor" matches maintain unquestioned supremacy.

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Allan Line, Laurentian	May 12
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From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	May 5
Cunard Line, Umbria	May 12
White Star Line, Teutonic	May 2
White Star Line, Britanic	May 9
American Line, Berlin	May 2
American Line, New York	May 9
Nor. German Lloyd, Havel	May 1
Nor. German Lloyd, Saale	May 8
Anchor Line, Furnessia	May 5
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